THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1870. VOLUME II---NUMBER 187

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 24.

PERSONAL.—We had calls this morning from Col. Stewart, of Rome, and Mr. Hays, editor of the Bainbridge Sun.

Can This Be True?

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs on the 18th these words:

The opinion prevails that General Terry will simply furnish to the Legislature the evidence of the disqualification of its own members, and then leave that body to purge itself under the law of Congress.

☞ See Fourth Page.

The Miser's Pictures.

Some time back we made mention of a picture miser North who had secretly accumulated a half a million dollars worth of pictures. It took ten cars to carry them to New York.

The collection has proven to be rich in rare paintings of famous masters, and has awakened an intense and general curiosity among the art loving. It consists of 1,800 pictures, one-half of which are of a high order; and 400 are the finest in America. Among them are two Rubens, three Jordaens, three Ettys, an Annibal Caracci and a Ludovico Caracci, a Greuze, a Turner, a Jaques Stella, an undoubted Reynolds, a Lawrence, a Bordone, an Earl, a Diaz, a Fragonard, two Copleys, a Peter Van Blœman, two or three Knellers, a couple of Lelys, two Angelica Kaufmanns, a Pietro Cortona, a copy of "Titian," by Sully; two copies by Jackson, the English academician; an Opie, a Romney, a curious and authentic portrait of the "Prince of Wales," (George IV.), and "Mrs. Fitz Herbert," by Hamilton; a fine crayon portrait by Elliott; two excellent Cropseys, a good Vanloo, two genuine Honthorsts, a De Witt, a Campbell, two Bartolomeo Schidones, and many other familiar and distinguished names.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

More About Georgia.

The following, from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, we commend to the notice of Governor Bullock:

"The reports that reach this city of the state of affairs in Georgia, cause serious apprehension in the minds of Republican members of Congress, who are beginning to conclude that their last attempt at reconstruction was a worse failure than they believed the first attempt to be. This is not because of any act of the so-called Rebels of the State, but because they realize that Governor Bullock is either not equal to the emergency, or that he is doing everything for his own personal interests and aggrandizement, and nothing for the good of the State and the whole people thereof.

"A gentleman who had been one of the most earnest advocates of an extreme remedy in the Georgia case, remarked to-day that if reports from that section were to be believed, (and he did not seem to doubt them) the difficulties in some of the counties was as much the result of Bullock's arbitrary and vindictive conduct as of any disposition upon the part of the people to resist the laws of the United States. In the debate in the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Ferry alluded to Bullock as exercising imperial power in his State, and intimated his contempt for Bullock's course. Other gentlemen, and they too not all Conservative Republicans, think just as Senator Ferry does. Even now members are talking of calling him to strict account for his action, and by Congressional enactment, stripping him of all power, and vesting complete authority in Gen. Terry."

Georgia News.

T. L. Garrett, of Social Circle, dead. [Southern Witness.

$2,000 have been subscribed to get up the Fair at Augusta.—[Aug. Constitutionalist.

The assets of the Eagle and Phœnix Manufacturing Company are $1,355,835,51. [Col. Sun.

The houses in Rome to be numbered. The soldiers in Chattooga went to arrest Pink Daniel, but he had left.—[Rome Daily.

Mrs. Wm. Fraley dead. Geo. F. Pierce, Jr., married to Miss H. H. Harley.—[Sparta Times.

The charges against Ivey and Hill are being "accessory before the fact to the murder of Darden."—[Hancock Journal.

Mrs. Rev. W. H. Clark dead. Master Geo. Ramey had a leg broken.—[Rome Courier.

STAND FIRM.—It is hardly a question admitting of compromise, and it is certain that they can gain nothing by a surrender of principle and right.—[Col. Enquirer.

Judge Sessions has dissolved the injunction against the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, restraining the use of the bonds issued to it.—[Brunswick Appeal.

Maj. Klive has straightened matters a little at Washington. Norris had to give up the office from which he ejected Col. Pottle. Committees of citizens are to be sent to Gen. Terry.

Charles Kirkpatrick dead. Mr. A. T. Bennett, member from Jackson, returned home, declining to take the oath. His disabilities have been removed, but his name was misprinted, and marked ineligible by Gov. Bullock.—[Athens Banner.

Scion Cochran killed Bear John Woody, and severely cut J. K. Woody, the cause, a family matter. Capt. Jas. Kelley, an old miner, left with forty hands to work on the Dalton and Selma Road.—[Dahlonega Signal.

TALBOTTON STANDARD.—We have the first copy of this new paper started in Talbotton. Its editor is J. T. Wakeman; its corresponding editor, J. B. Gorman. It is a large, handsome weekly.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

Sketches in "the American Fashion" of the Minister "At Home."

M. Alfred d'Aussay contributes to Figaro a minute account, in the American Fashion, of the private life of M. Emile Olivier. His residence, 29 Rue street Guilaume (the rent of which, we are informed, is 2,500f.), presents so modest an exterior that the other day a high functionary who had occasion to speak to the new Minister, after mounting a few steps, turned back in great indignation that a person of his rank should have been sent up the servants' staircase. The concierge had no difficulty in excusing himself—there was no other. Augustine, the only domestic who serves M. Emile Ollivier, his brother, Madame Ollivier, and the Abbe Liszt (when he is in Paris,) acts also as secretary in case of need. The walls of his cabinet are literally covered with portraits of great men whom M. Ollivier admires, among them Raphael, Descartes, Bossuet, Mirabeau, Pascal, Moliere, Benjamin Constant, Lamartine, and Deak. There is also a portrait of the elder M. Ollivier, and a fine proof engraving of the Girondinis. Over the chimney-piece is a marble bust of a charming child, Daniel Ollivier, now living at Saint Tropez, with his grandfather, the wild Republican Demosthene Ollivier, who intends to undertake the charge of his education. The disorder in this cabinet is excessive, but M. Ollivier, who is very near-sighted, can lay his hand in a moment on any book or paper he requires. He receives his friends only at breakfast, goes out at half-past one, and when he dines at home, returns at 7. He goes to bed early, and rises at 6 or 7 o'clock. He drinks nothing but water, never smokes, seldom goes to the theatre, and only to hear music. He has never, hitherto, given dinner parties or soirees. A short time ago, M. Ollivier married the daughter of a Pondicherry merchant, who brought a fortune of £6,000 to her husband, most of which sum was paid down when the contract was signed. Suffice it too add, that M. Ollivier is a man of simple tastes, and that he is almost as eloquent as was Berryer. The Gaulois recalls the fact that M. Haussmann, who was prefect of the Var in 1848, had occasion to cause the arrest of M. Emile Ollivier, and suggests that there may be some connection between the accession of the new prime minister and the retirement of the Prefect of the Seine.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

The Argument to the Military Commission.

BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

[CONTINUED FROM SUNDAY MORNING.]

By the 2d section of the Act of March 11, (one of the reconstruction acts before referred to) it was provided, "that the Constitutional Convention of any of the States named in the acts to which it was amendatory, might provide," that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution, the registered voters might also vote for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for *all elective officers* provided for by said Constitution.

Pursuant to the authority thus expressly given, the Convention that framed the Constitution of Georgia, passed an ordinance by which it was provided, "that an election should be held, beginning on the 20th of April, 1868, for the election of Governor, *members of the General Assembly*, Representatives to the Congress of the United States, and all other officers to be elected, as provided in the Constitution;" and the ordinance further declared, "that the persons so elected should *enter upon the duties* of the several offices to which they shall have been elected respectively, when *authorized* so to do by *act of Congress*, or by *order* of the *General Commanding* and that they should continue in office until the regular succession provided for, after 1868, and until successors should be elected and qualified, so that said officers should each of them *hold their offices* as though they had been elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868."

This ordinance is in exact accordance with the provisions of one of the Reconstruction Acts, and pursuant to the ordinance, the election for the officers named in it was held. The election was conducted by the same competent officers who registered the legal voters of the State.

At said election, thus held by the special authority of the Reconstruction laws of the United States, W. T. Winn, of the county of Cobb, was duly elected Senator in the 35th Senatorial District; A. W. Holcomb, of the county of Milton, was duly elected Senator in the 39th Senatorial District; W. J. Anderson, of the county of Houston, was duly elected Senator in the 23d Senatorial District; B. B. Hinton, of the county of Marion, was duly elected Senator in the 24th Senatorial District; and C. J. Wellborn, of the county of Union, was duly elected Senator in the 40th Senatorial District, and the election of each, and every one of them, was announced and declared by Gen. George G. Meade, then commanding this Military District, in *General Orders No. 90*, dated June 25th, 1868.

By virtue of this election, these Senators, who were then eligible to seats in the Legislature, under the reconstruction acts, acquired a vested right to hold and enjoy their position until the expiration of the term for which they were elected, as prescribed by the ordinance.

The Constitution, as framed by the Convention, and ratified by the registered voters of the State, was submitted to the Congress of the United States, and by the act of June 25, 1868, Congress declared that Georgia had framed a Constitution and State Government that was *Republican*, and that when the Legislature should duly ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and by solemn public act declare the assent of the State to certain fundamental conditions imposed by the first section of the act, *then*, the State should be *entitled* and *admitted* to representation in Congress as a State in the Union.

The act further declared that when the Legislature should do these two things, the officers duly elected, and *qualified under the Constitution of the State*, should be inaugurated without delay. To this was added the single qualification or condition, "that those prohibited from holding office by section 3, of Article 14, of the Constitution of the United States, should not be deemed eligible to office in said State."

Under the authority of this act, the Governor elect issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly in the city of Atlanta, on the 4th day of July, 1868. The Legislature met and was organized in accordance with the directions of the General Commanding this District. Messrs. Winn, Holcombe, Anderson, Hinton and Wellborn, all appeared and were qualified, and took their places as Senators from their respective Senatorial Districts.

A cry of ineligibility was then raised against certain members elect, and an investigation was instituted as to their eligibility, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution, that the gentlemen now before this honorable Board were eligible to the seats claimed and occupied by them, and on the 21st of July, 1868, as appears from the Journal of the House, page 48, Governor Bullock transmitted to the House a communication to himself, from General Meade, in which this paragraph occurs: "I have now to advise and instruct you, that each House, having complied with the requisitions of my communication of the 8th inst., by examining into, and deciding on the eligibility of their members, under the acts of Congress, and 14th article, Constitutional amendment, I have no further opposition to make to their proceeding to the business for which they were called together, as I consider them *legally organized*, from the 18th instant, the date of the action of the House."

On the 21st of July, 1868, the Legislature ratified the 14th Amendment, and declared by solemn public act the assent of the State to the fundamental conditions imposed by the act of Congress of June 25th, 1868, in which important action the Senators now before this honorable Board took a part. Then Georgia was *entitled* to representation in Congress, as a *State in the Union*, by the solemn declaration and pledge of the Congress itself.

On the next day after this action of the Legislature, to-wit: the 22d of July, 1868, the General commanding promulgated *General Orders No. 108*, in which it was recited, that he had received official information from the Governor elect, of this State, that the Legislature had *complied with the requisitions* of the act of June 25th, 1868—and in which it was also recited, that according to the provisions of the act itself, that when the State should comply with the conditions set forth therein, the officers elected and qualified under the Constitution of the State, should be inaugurated without delay. The second paragraph of the order declared and directed, that whenever the military commander of the sub-district of Georgia, should be notified of the inauguration of the State government elect, military authority, under the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction laws, would be at an end in the State.

On the same day that this order was promulgated, Gov. Bullock was duly inaugurated Governor of Georgia for four years, and the State had resounded with exultant shouts, that Reconstruction was completed in Georgia at last.

By *General Orders No. 103*, dated 30th July, 1868, General Meade declared, that the *military power* vested in the District Commander *by the reconstruction laws*, by the provisions of *these laws* ceased to exist.

The Senators now before the Board participated in confirming the nominations made by Governor Bullock of all the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Attorney and Solicitors General of the State. Nay more, they have acted and voted as Senators for two long sessions of the General Assembly, taking an active and efficient part in all the important legislation of the State during those sessions, and yet after all that we have alluded to has taken place, we are told that these Senators are not eligible to the positions which they occupy.

All of them have passed the severe ordeal of registration; one of them was a member of the Constitutional Convention; all of them were duly elected by the registered voters of their respective districts; all of them ran the gauntlet of an investigation by the Senate as to their eligibility; all of them were declared elected by Gen. Meade; all of them took part in ratifying the 14th amendment, and in declaring, by solemn public act, the assent of Georgia to the fundamental conditions imposed by the "omnibus bill;" none of them ever held an *office* in which they were required by law to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and yet after the expiration of nearly two years from the time of their election, with Reconstruction Acts piled one upon another, until they have reached six in number, we are here to-day enquiring into the eligibility of these Senators to seats in the Legislature of Georgia under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

We put it to this honorable Board, as sensible, fair-minded, high-toned gentlemen, is it not time that this tantalizing persecution of a gallant but helpless people should cease forever? Is it not time, that this good old Commonwealth should be allowed to take her place in the Union of States, without further humiliation or degradation? Is it not high time that her political *status* should be settled, and the uncertainty and troubles which hinder and retard her prosperity, should come to an end? But we are told, that whilst the positions we have taken, and the principles we have discussed up to this point may all be correct, the Congress of the United States has passed still another reconstruction act, entitled "an act to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia," approved 22d December, 1869, and that by the provisions of that act, these gentlemen are not eligible to the seats they claim in the Senate.

That this position of our antagonists can not be maintained, we will now proceed to show. In the plea to the jurisdiction filed by these gentlemen, denying the authority of the military to determine the question of their eligibility, it was suggested that this act could not have been intended to repeal or modify the reconstruction acts that were in existence at the time of its passage, because such a construction would place the act in direct antagonism to the Constitution of the United States. We here reiterate that position. If this act of 22d December, 1869, imposes qualifications for office which did not exist at the time these Senators were elected, and if it be intended thereby to oust them from an office for which they were qualified at the time of their election, and in which they have been duly installed, and in which they have a vested right, then an act of injustice and outrage was intended, which no just mind could for one moment sanction.

Before the passage of this act, Article 14 of the Constitution was the test, of ineligibility set up by the reconstruction laws, and if this act creates and imposes greater or different tests, it is unconstitutional and void, especially as to officers who were elected and qualified, and have served nearly two years before it was passed.

But we deny that even this act, properly interpreted, renders these gentlemen ineligible to seats in the Legislature of Georgia. Let us analyze it and see.

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW MORNING.]

☞ During the absence of the Local, who is kept at home by the severe indisposition of a child, the local and commercial departments will be presided over by Sidney Dell and J. Troup Lumpkin, Esqs.

A Genteel Swindle.

One evening in November last a gentleman presented himself at the residence of Lord C——, in London, and asked to see the lady of the house. He was shown into the room of Lady C.

"My Lady," said he, "a mere accident has thrown into my hands a [illegible] of letters which Lord C. [illegible] a young lady with whom [illegible] ained a *liaison* for sev[illegible] young lady is beautiful [illegible] intelligent; she is of respectable family, and only the blindness of passion has induced her to forget herself in this way."

Lady C., who loves her husband passionately, was thunderstruck.

"Sir," she gasped convulsively, "and those letters which you have received, where are they?"

"I have got them. Here they are," said the gentleman, producing at the same time a bundle of five or six letters.

Lady C. stretched out her hands to receive the bundle which the gentleman had shown her.

"My lady," said the gentleman, "I need not tell you that the letters are valuable. Lord C. would pay me five hundred pounds for them. But, in returning them to him, I would assist him in the crime he is committing against you. Morality has always had a powerful influence on my actions, and, in seeing you so terribly excited and hopeless, I feel inclined to act generously with you and offer them to you at half the price the lord would pay for them."

"But sir," said lady C., "I do not know whether these letters are genuine. You are a perfect stranger to me. They may be forgeries."

At these words the gentleman replaced the bundle into his pocket, and bowed politely to the lady.

"I have nothing to say, my lady," said he coldly. "Lord C., who knows whether they are genuine or not, may decide on their value."

And the gentleman went to the door.

"Stop," said My Lady. "Let me have those letters. But, sir, I have not got the amount you ask for them in cash. If this diamond necklace will satisfy you, you may have it. Lord C. paid £300 for it last Christmas, and it is worth more than you ask for the letters."

The gentleman examined the necklace closely, and then, after putting it into his pocket, delivered the expensive letters.

When lord C. came home a few hours after, he found his wife in despair. Only after a thousand prayers and caresses he succeeded in learning the terrible news which had been communicated to lady C. In vain he tried to persuade her that she had been made the victim of an ingenious swindler, who had profited by his absence to deprive her of a costly piece of jewelry. Lady C. replied that all his assurances were as many lies, and that she was determined to separate from him.

At this juncture a letter was brought in. On opening it a twenty-pound note fell on the table. The lady read hurriedly the contents of the letter, which was addressed to her, and which ran as follows:

"MY LADY—By this time Lord C. will have convinced you that my letters are ingenious fabrications of my own hand. I am an artist in my own way; my forgeries are excellent, and you are not the first, nor, I hope, will you be the last of my victims. But I am honest in my dealings. I asked £250 for the letters. You gave me your necklace. I have just sold it for £270 to Messrs. R. & D., Ludgate Hill, and take the liberty to enclose you £20, amount over and above my demands. I have no doubt the jewelers will, upon presentation of this letter, return the necklace for the amount they paid for it. Very respectfully,

J. E. [illegible]

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Senate called to order by President Conley.

Prayer by Wesley Prettyman.

The roll was called and the journal of the 19th read and approved.

Mr. Harris moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.

At the hour of 10 o'clock, expectation sitting on every face, the same A. L. Harris called the House to order.

Prayer by the Rev. C. W. Francis.

Quiet reigned awhile. Harris, looking *brownly*, brought down the Speaker's gavel, and announced that the parson's clerk, P. M. Sheibly, would read an order from Gov. Bullock, and an endorsement by Gen. Terry.

The order provided for the adjournment of the House until 10 A. M., to-morrow, after the qualification of such members as desired to qualify, Bullock expressing his opinion therein that the organization of the House would then be perfected.

Imperial triumph no longer sat on the brow of Harris. He didn't seem to be in as great hurry as usual, and waited some time before any one came up to qualify. Finally he gave another rap, and up came from

Twiggs—Heyward Hughes,

Pierce—R. W. Carpenter.

House was then prorogued until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

[Republican rally announced for to-night at seven and a half o'clock, at Scofield's Hall.

Democratic caucus at four P. M., at room 38 Capitol Building.]

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 24, 1870.

Pending a decision into the right of certain persons to hold seats in the House of Representatives under the reconstruction acts, whose cases have been before a Board of officers, and the qualified members who are absent from the city and not expecting an organization to-day, may have an opportunity to be present: It is ordered that the Clerk pro tem., after making announcement and giving ample time for such persons as desire to do so, to take the oaths prescribed in the act to promote the Reconstruction of the State of Georgia, shall declare a recess until Tuesday next, January 25th, at 10 o'clock, at which time it is believed that the House will be prepared to enter upon the election of its officers.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK
Provisional Governor.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIST. GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Jan. 24, 1870.

Pending a decision of the qualification of certain persons who are alleged to be ineligible to seats in the House under the reconstruction acts, and for other reasons set forth, I approve the foregoing order.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The presence of Prince Arthur causes little excitement. He walked to and from church with Mrs. Thornton.

The Express says Senators who have seen the President this morning, say he advised those who desired the admission of Virginia, unconditionally, to make no further efforts to carry this point; it being evident that the Senate would not pass any bill without imposing some conditions on the admission of that State.

Bingham favors taking up the Virginia bill and putting it on its passage. Butler favors its reference to the Reconstruction Committee. The best opinion is that the House will pass the bill as it came from the Senate. The Democrats will all vote against its reference to the Committee where Butler can hold it indefinitely.

It is stated in answer to many letters, that persons desiring relief from political disabilities should send formal petition addressed to Congress, setting forth facts in the case.

There seems no probability of the passage of a general relief bill this session.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Charles Horn, assistant foreman of Washington Fire Company, was shot and killed by an unknown negro, last night. A negro was accidently wounded by a shot from the same party.

The British bark Nictaux, at anchor in the river, having cleared for Liverpool with 1,900 bales cotton and other cargo, took fire in her hold. She was towed to the levee, and pumped full of water. Cargo damaged by fire and water.

The gas company threaten to cut off the city's supply of gas, if their bill is not paid by the 1st of February.

The claims set up by Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, to the ownership of a large portion of the city of New Orleans, has been extensively commented on recently by the city papers. The published opinions of lawyers and others go to show that Mrs Gaines has no valid claim. This morning the Times publishes an article from Hero, the custodian of the national records, showing that Dan. Clark sold the last of this property in 1810, thus divesting himself of all ownership.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—George D. Prentice is dead—aged 68.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Warship Jamestown has arrived, (77 days) from Fegee Islands. English settlers from Australia and New Zealand are arriving in large numbers at the Fegee Islands, to cultivate Sea Island cotton, which is said to yield fabulously.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Rochefort's sentence includes deprivation of political rights, but dont interfere with his position of deputy.

JUDGE ANDREWS TO BE REMOVED.—We learn that it has certainly been decided to remove Judge Garnett Andrews from his position as Judge of the Superior Court in the circuit of which Warren and most of the other counties which have been placed under martial law forms a part. It is believed that his successor will be one Boyd, a resident of Lincoln county, a kinsman and son-in-law of State Senator Ham McWhorter and loyal henchman of his Expresslency. Boyd is a farmer by profession, and is said to know no more of law than a hog does of Heaven, or Bullock does of honor or honesty.—[Aug. Chronicle.

A WONDERFUL SOUTHERN DISCOVERY. In the South where Liver complaint and bilious diseases prevail to so great an extent, there has long been felt a need of a medicine that would act specifically and promptly on the Liver, restoring it to its normal functions, and at the same time be safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by any one. It is claimed that DR. TUTT'S VEGETBLE LIVER PILLS supplies this want. They act directly on the liver; their constant use will not injure in the slightest degree the most delicate constitution. Females at any period may use them with great benefit, and realize great relief from the distressing nausea which they experience at certain times. These pills are not recommended as a universal cure-all, but simply for diseased liver, and those maladies which follow a derangement of that important organ, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Ladies' Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Foul Breath, Restlessness at night, and Flatulency. These invaluable pills may be found in every Drug Store of any note in the South and West. jan18-d1w

NEVER say dye or "not a dye" but ask for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment, apply it to your head, beard, whiskers or mustaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they were before they faded will return in them.
jan[illegible]

DR. W. G. DRAKE,
Late of Alabama,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Atlanta, and vicinity in the various branches of his Profession. Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

REFERENCES:

Dr. J. S. Pemberton, Atlanta, Ga; Ex-Gov. John Gill Shorter, H. R. Shorter, Eufala, Ala.; Gen. H. D. Clayton, Jeff M. Williams, Esq., Clayton, Ala.; Rev L. Baker, J. W. L. Daniel, Esq., Midway, Ala. Office at Pemberton, Wilson, Taylor & Co's Drug Store. Residence near the corner of Baker and Peachtree streets. jan19-d1w

M. E. JONES & CO.,
Practical Slaters,
Atlanta, - - - - Georgia.
POST-OFFICE BOX 90.

SLATE ROOFS put up in any part of the South with utmost dispatch. All work done at the lowest rates and in the best manner.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.
Orders addressed as above will receive prompt attention.
All work warranted.
Also, Agents for Georgia Slate. oct21-d6m

BUY
YOUR
FURNITURE
—OF—
RONDEAU & CO.,
15 Decatur Street.
jan9—d1m

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Zimmerman & Verdery, in Bankruptcy. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of Assignee of above named Bankrupts,(who have been so adjudged upon creditors' petition,) and his acceptance of the same.
jan6 doaw3w A. B. CULBERSON.
Era please copy.

FOUND,

TWO bunches of KEYS, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Jan14-dtf

JOHN H. KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Atlanta, Georgia,
Forsyth Street, between Opera House and Railroad. Jan14-d3m

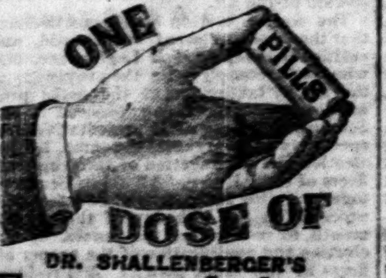
OLD CAROLINA BITTERS.

A DELIGHTFUL TONIC

We take great pleasure in offering the
Old Carolina Bitters
to the public. They are compounded with great care, and contain some of the best Tonics in the Pharmacopia. As evidence of the superiority of our Bitters over all others, we have certificates from many of the leading physicians in our State, who have prescribed them in their practice.

THE OLD CAROLINA BITTERS
Will be found invaluable for
Want of Appetite,
General Debility,
Chills and Fever and Dyspepsia.

We do not offer our Bitters as a cure for all diseases, but as an Aromatic Tonic, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists in Atlanta. Principal Depot, GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Importers of Choice Drugs and Chemicals, jan19-d1y Charleston, S. C.



DR. SHALLENBERGER'S
Fever and Ague
ANTIDOTE
Always Stops the Chills.

This Medicine has been before the Public fifteen years, and is still ahead of all other known remedies. It does not purge, does not sicken the stomach, is perfectly safe in any dose and under all circumstances, and is the only Medicine that will
CURE IMMEDIATELY
and permanently every form of Fever and Ague, because it is a perfect Antidote to Malaria.
Sold by all Druggists.
nov13-d&wly

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. [illegible]

Baltimore Notices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
Also Stationary and Portable
Steam Engines, &c.
No. 5 Schroeder Street,
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☞ *Send for Catalogues and Price-Lists.* july21-d1y

Established 1850.
LAWRENCE D. DEITZ & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
Hosiery, Gloves, etc.,
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Between Howard and Liberty,
oct1-d3m BALTIMORE.

Educational.

Griffin Male Institute.

GEO. C. LOONEY, A. D. CANDLER, A. M. } Principals.

THE SPRING TERM of 1870, will begin January 18, and embrace six scholastic months. The entire expense to a pupil of this School, for

TUITION AND BOARD,

Including Lodging and Fuel, for the Spring Term, need not exceed $120, to be paid in advance.
Apply to Principals for Circulars.
Griffin, Ga., Dec. 15, 1869-d3m

LaGrange Female College,
LAGRANGE, GEORGIA.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution, under a new organization, will begin

Monday, January 24, 1870.

The College building will be thoroughly repaired and elegantly furnished. The Board of Instruction will be constituted of the

BEST EDUCATORS

that can be secured in the South.
For further information address:
REV. MORGAN CALLAWAY,
President LaGrange Female College,
dec21-d2m LaGrange, Ga

GREAT BARGAINS.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
FURNITURE!

I WOULD Respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta, and the public generally, that I have just received the largest and most elegant stock of Furniture ever before offered in the South, consisting of

PARLOR, BED ROOM,
—AND—
Dining Room Sets.

And every thing pertaining to the Furniture Trade; and having bought them directly of the Manufacturers, at Net Cash Prices, I am determined to sell them

Lower than any House in the South.

I have always on hand a very fine Assortment of

PARLOR MIRRORS.

Call and examine my stock, No. 68, Whitehall street, 2d door below J. H. James' New Building. Remember the place,
68 WHITEHALL STREET,
nov11-d3m CHARLES BOHNEFELD.

VULCAN WORKS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
S. B. LOWE!
GENERAL PARTNER,

ARE now prepared to offer to Merchants, at reduced rates, a full assortment of
COMMON BAR IRON,
TIRE,
ROUNDS,
SQUARES,
HORSE SHOE,
BAND,
HOOP,
PLOW PLATE, etc.
—ALSO—
To RAILROAD COMPANIES, a superior quality of IRON, manufactured from Tennessee Charcoal Pig and Bloom,
HAMMERED CAR AXLES,
DRIVING AXLES,
BRIDGE BOLTS,
Freight and Passenger Car Irons, complete,
PISTON RODS,
SHAFTING.
—ALSO—
All sizes FLAT, ROUNDS and SQUARES.
Address S. B. LOWE
april21-d1y Chattanooga, Tenn.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Macon, Ga., December 24, 1869.

IN consequence of the opening of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and there being now two routes from Macon to Savannah, shippers of cotton, produce, etc., will designate to the Agent at the point of shipment by which route they wish to forward.
dec25-d3m H. W. BRONSON, M. T.

GEO. J. HOWARD. J. J. McKOY.
HOWARD & McKOY.
GROCERS AND
Commission Merchants
Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
HAVE NOW IN STORE A WELL SELECTED
Assortment of
Groceries, Bacon, Bulk Meats,
And Family Supplies,
Of All Descriptions,
[illegible]

Savannah Notices.

GROOVER, STUBBS & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, - - - GEORGIA.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON COTTON CONSIGNED to our Correspondents in New York and Liverpool.
C. E. GROOVER, Savannah, Ga.
C. F. STUBBS, Savannah, Ga.
aug10-d6m A. T. MACINTYRE, Thomasville, Ga.

GEN. A. H. COLQUITT. JAMES BAGGS. H. H. COLQUITT.
COLQUITT & BAGGS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.
sep30-dtf

WM. WOOD & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND UPHOLSTERS, keep on hand all qualities of Fisk's Metalic Burial Cases; also, all kinds of Wood Coffins. Will attend to Funerals at any hour, with a beautiful first class Hearse furnished or for hire. Carriages, etc., will be furnished. All kinds of Upholstery work done. Furniture repaired, varnished, etc.
☞ Office—Broad street, near the Post-office. All orders will be promptly attended to.
nov29-d1y.

REMOVAL.

THE KENNESAW FLOUR MILLS DEPOT has been removed to Glenn & Wright's Warehouse, on Forsyth street, where they will be glad to meet all their friends and patrons.
Jan1-d1m J. H. KETNER, Agent.

THE TOSELLI PATENT ICE MACHINES,

PRODUCING transparent Ice in 10 to 20 minutes, simple in construction, requiring no steam power. Suitable for all climates and easy to manipulate. The refrigerant consists of harmless chemicals, which is evaporated after every operation. Cost of Ice in quantities, $6 to $8 per ton. Address G. B. NEWMAN, No. 33 Maiden Lane, New York. dec28-d1y

DISSOLUTION!

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Willis P. Chisolm and Francis M. Jack under the firm name of F. M. Jack & Co., in the City of Atlanta, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. M. JACK will collect all debts due said F. M. Jack & Co., and pay all the claims against said Company. This 29th day of December, 1869.
F. M. JACK,
W. P. CHISOLM.

THANKING my friends and the public for the past patronage and hoping they will continue their future orders.
I remain yours,
jan4-dtf F. M. JACK.

BULK MEAT, CORN, HAY, ETC.

50,000 LBS Bulk Meat.
5,000 Lbs. Lard.
2000 Lbs Wheat Bran.
100 Bales of Hay.
200 Barrels Flour.
150 Sacks and half Sacks Flour.
500 Bushels Corn
25 Barrels Apples.
50 Barrels Russet Potatoes.
For Sale low for Cash by
CHARLES F. BENSON,
Provision and Produce Com. Merchant,
jan8-dtf Forsyth St., near State House.

Garden Seeds!
Garden Seeds!
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS!
Osage Orange,
—AND—
BROOM CORN SEED, ETC.,

ARRIVING in endless variety, at Wholesale and Retail, at
MARK W. JOHNSON'S,
Guano Depot,
December 29, 1869-d&W1m Broad street.

CERTAIN PRESERVATION OF SIGHT!

WE HAVE APPOINTED
LAWSHE & HAYNES,
JEWELERS,
50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
Sole Agents in this vicinity for the sale of our celebrated perfected
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

The peculiar form of Lens with which they are set, the purity and hardness of the material, the beauty of finish, and not least the Scientific
ACCURACY WITH WHICH THEY are GROUND,
Render them altogether the most desirable. They assist the sight most perfectly, cause a continuous and
ABIDING IMPROVEMENT
In the Eyes, are especially easy and pleasant to wear, and last a
GREAT MANY YEARS,
Without requiring to be changed, so are the
CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST.

CAUTION.—We never supply or employ any peddlers.
LAZARUS & MORRIS,
Manufacturing Opticians, Hartford, Conn.
jan13-d1m

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANYS'
SOLUBLE
PACIFIC GUANO!
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
Price $72.50cts Per Ton.

THIS Guano differs from Peruvian Guano simply in the relative proportions of the same elements of fertility. Its use during the past four years for the culture of Cotton and Corn has given it a character for standard excellence unsurpassed by genuine Peruvian Guano, and when seasons of drought intervene, it produces a larger increase of crops.

The price at which the Guano is placed, is so much below that of Peruvian Guano, as to constitute it an object of material importance to Southern Agriculture.

The large capital and resources of the Company enable it to furnish a Guano of the highest value at the lowest possible cost to consumers, and the highest interest of the Company is recognized in this policy. The Company look to large sales, small profits and a permanent trade for compensation in capital invested. Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, of South Carolina, is Scientific Director to the Company, which affords a sure guarantee of the continued excellence of the Guano. None genuine unless branded with the name of John S. Reese & Co., General Agents of the Pacific Guano Company. For terms and mode of application, apply to
ADAIR & BRO. Agents,
81 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Pacific Guano Company's
COMPOUND
Acid Phosphate of Lime,
FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.
Price $[illegible] Per Ton.

THIS article is Manufactured at the Company's Works, under the direction and superintendence of Dr. Ravenel. It contains the same elements of fertility as Soluble Pacific Guano, except that it is not furnished with Ammonia. It is prepared expressly for composting with cotton seed, which furnishes the element of Ammonia; the object being to render that [illegible] product of the plantation available to the highest degree as an element of fertility. For further and particular information, apply to the undersigned.
ADAIR & BRO. Agents,
[illegible] 81 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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Single papers........
All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our book.

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News dealers liberally contracted with.
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Six months........2 00

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER LINE* for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than *ONE DOLLAR*.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," *TWENTY CENTS PER LINE* for first insertion, and *TEN CENTS* for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ *Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.*

MASONIC.

ATLANTA LODGE, NO. 59, meets in Ryan's building, Whitehall street. Regular Communication the Second and Fourth Thursday's of each month.
G. T. ANDERSON, W. M.
W. W. GRANT, Secretary.

LAWYERS.

MYNATT & DELL, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Ga., office in Hillyer's new Building, on Alabama street, between Broad and Whitehall streets, over the Georgia Loan and Trust Company's Bank. nov7-dtf

T. STOBO FARROW, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Ga. Office on Broad street, Granite Block, No. 2—adjoining rooms of "Young Men's Library Association." oct21-d6m

EVAN P. HOWELL, Attorney at Law, third room, up-stairs, Moore & Marsh's new building, Decatur Street july1-d1y

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin and Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan7-dtf

E. B. MARSHALL AND W. BRADLEY, Dentists—Front Rooms over Lawshe & Haynes' Jewelry Store, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. nov14-dtf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, second door above Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. nov18 dly

UPHOLSTERY.

A. ERGENZINGER, Upholsterer and Dealer in Furniture and Manufacturer of Bedding, Feathers Renovated, Hunter street, near Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga oct31-dtf

Hotels.

FICKEN HOUSE,
PEACHTREE STREET,
BY MR. AND MRS. J. ARCHER.

REGULAR and transient boarders taken at moderate rates. Good Fare and excellent accommodation. nov9-d3m

HUSON HOUSE,
Kingston, - - - Georgia.

THE above House has been refurnished and will be kept as a first-class House.
MRS. H. HOPKINS.
jan14 d6m C. A. SMITH.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
JOHN A. COLDSTEIN.

Has been re-opened and furnished complete in every department, and is strictly a first class Hotel. july2-d1y

NATIONAL HOTEL,

RAILROAD AVENUE, between 8th and 9th Streets, Twenty Rods from Passenger Depot,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Terms........$3 00 per Day
Single Meals........50 [illegible]
feb8-d1y A. L. MILLER, Proprietor.

LaGRANGE HOTEL,
F. P. HALL............Proprietor,
LaGRANGE, GA.

COMPETENT and attentive porters will attend upon the arrival of each train. This Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished with new and elegant Furniture, and is really a first-class House. Jan9 6m

TIBBS HOUSE.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
Dalton, Georgia.
aug1-dtf

PEEL'S RESTAURANT,
MARIETTA STREET,
Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

JOHN PEEL, Proprietor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS RESTAURANT is connected with his Confectionery and Bakery, and has the advantage over many Restaurants for
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Crackers,
PURE WINES, BRANDIES & WHISKIES,
Oysters, Fish, Game, Etc.
Conducted by his self and wife. Everything quiet and respectful. For ladies and gentlemen only. dec17 d3m

JOHN I. HALL. | JOS. A. COTTEN. | WM. T. WEAVER.
Hall, Cotten & Weaver,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Offices in Atlanta and Thomaston, Ga.

WILL practice in the counties of Fulton, Cobb, Campbell and DeKalb. Captain J. A. Cotten will give his attention to business in the above counties, and will be found at all times in the office in Atlanta. Will also practice in the counties of Upson, Pike, Crawford, Taylor, Talbot and Merriweather, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia. Messrs. Hall & Weaver will give attention to business in the above counties and will remain in the office in Thomaston, Ga. dec21-d6m

INK!
INK!
INK!
NEWS INK,
—OF—
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
IN KEGS OF 25 LBS.
AND UPWARDS,
For Sale by
[illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.
THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.
DEFIES REFUTATION.
BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
I. W. AVERY, Editor.
MORNING EDITION.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 25.

A GOOD THING.—Col. Hulbert has been made the General Superintendent of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, with a salary of ten thousand dollars, and has entered upon the duties of the position.

☞ We give up the most of our space this morning to the conclusion of the exhaustive and unanswerable argument in favor of the eligibility of the Democratic members, whose cases the Military Board has had in hand.

It is a document of superlative ability.

Senator B. R. McCutchen.

We have the pain of reporting the death of the Hon. B. R. McCutchen, the Georgia Senator from the 44th District. He died last Thursday night at his residence near LaFayette, in Walker county. He had attained the ripe age of seventy-four years, and leaves a record of unblemished worth. He had been in feeble health for some time, and fully realized that the hour of his death was near at hand. Though feeble in body, his mind was vigorous to the last. For half a century he sustained a spotless character, and was honored with many positions of trust in Church and State. And there is full recognition by all that knew him that a good and useful man has passed away.

The Argument to the Military Commission.

BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

By the second section of the act they are required, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the Constitution of the State, to swear "that they have never held the office or exercised the duties of a Senator or Representative in Congress, nor been a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administering of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State, or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies," etc.

Inasmuch as it is not pretended by those who deny the eligibility of these gentlemen, that either of them was ever a Senator or Representative in Congress, or a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, or held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, the only portion of the prescribed oath which we need to discuss, is that portion in which they are required to swear that they have never "held any civil office, created by law, for the administering of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State, or under the laws of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection," etc.

This part of the oath must be construed in the light of the 14th Article of the Constitution, and interpreted by the rules which it prescribes, for that part of the Constitution is in force in Georgia, if no other part is, because the reconstruction acts of Congress have repeatedly so declared, and Georgia was so far deemed a State in the Union, as that she was required to ratify it. But the real truth is, that the Constitution of the United States in all its parts, and all its vigor, whether administered or not, is the paramount law in Georgia this day, and the whole theory of reconstruction, from the beginning up to now, has proceeded upon the idea, that the rebel States as they are called, are still in the Union, and subject to the Constitution.

This has been decided by the ablest courts of the Union; but Congress has proceeded upon the theory, that civil government in these States, was overthrown by the rebellion, and, therefore, that Congress in exercising the power, and discharging the duty of guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, has the right to reconstruct civil government in said States; yet, if the right be conceded, it must certainly be exercised in accordance with the Constitution, and not in violation of it.

Hence, we repeat, that this whole question of eligibility to office, must be examined and determined in the light of the 14th article so frequently referred to in this discussion.

Let it borne in mind, that the present Code of Georgia is the first she ever had, and that it did not take effect as law until the 1st January, 1863. That Code contains the first statutory definition of the term "office," that ever existed in the State, and it also declares many minor positions and employments to be "offices," that were not so before its adoption. This was done in order to provide for filling vacancies, and also to bring a new class of appointments within the provisions of the Constitution, which prohibited one person from holding two offices at the same time. It frequently happened in this State, that members of the Legislature, and other office-holders, who chanced to be favorites of the appointing power, held positions, and exercised employments in addition to the offices which they held. This was deemed an evil, and in order to prevent it, these positions and employments were declared to be offices.

It should also be borne in mind that, whilst the Code made changes in the laws of the State, it was prospective in its operation as to those changes, and hence that part of the Code which defines the word "office," and all that part of it which declares certain appointments and positions to be offices that were not so before, was not law in Georgia, until after the 1st of January, 1863.

The Attorney General has fallen into error and has enlarged his list of disqualifying offices to a most absurd extent by losing sight of this fact. The inquiry, as to whether or not the positions held by these gentlemen before the war, were such offices as disqualify them, must be made with reference to what was an office under the Constitution and laws of the State, at the time they held these positions.

Now, keeping these principles and rules in view, let us proceed with the inquiry, and ascertain whether or not these Senators are ineligible under the provision of the recent act of Congress.

Several things must concur, before either of them can be adjudged ineligible. To render one ineligible, he must have held an *office* before the rebellion began. It must have been a *civil office*—a civil office created by law—a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice.

In the first place, he must have held an "office," that is, a public function, position, or employment, with duties, powers, and responsibilities attached to it—a public position with some sort of tenure and term—an appointment to discharge some public duty, for the non-performance, or improper performance of which he could have been called to an account. It will not do, that he has been employed by some public officer or agent of the State, to perform some service, or do some act in which the public had an interest, and that he was paid for the same out of the Treasury of the State; because that view of the question would make every hireling or servant who performed labor or service for the State, an officer. Nor is it enough, that he was authorized by law to do some act, or to exercise some power in common with others, for the non-performance, or the improper exercise of which, no responsibility attached to him. These are not officers, in any constitutional sense of the term.

In the next place, he must have held a "civil office," as contradistinguished from a *militia office*, and as contradistinguished from an office in the *military* or *naval* service of the State or the United States.

In the next place, he must have held a "civil office created by law," that is called into being and formed and organized by law, with duties, powers and responsibilities, defined and provided for, and qualifications for the incumbent specified and prescribed. It is not enough that the Governor or some other public officer was authorized to appoint or employ him to perform some service [illegible] was attached to no particular office, [illegible] compensate him therefor. The service or duty performed by him must have been that which appertained to an *office created by law.*

In the next place, he must have held a civil office created by law "for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice." He may have held a civil office created by law, yet if such office was not created for the purpose of administering a general law, or for the purpose of administering justice, the fact of having held it would *not* disqualify him. He may have held a civil office created by law for the purpose of administering a *local* or *special* law, and yet be clearly eligible under the late act of Congress, which we are endeavoring to interpret.

A clear conception of what is meant by the word "administration" would seem necessary to a proper understanding of the oath prescribed in the act. What is meant by the words "administration of law?" What is the nature of the act performed by one who *administers* law? In our judgment, the administration of law, involves, to a greater or less extent, judicial functions. Law is a meaningless term unless it be applied to some case, or some act, or some person; therefore, one who *administers* law, determines its application to a given state of facts, or its application to a particular person or persons, under a given set of circumstances. He hears a grievance, ascertains the circumstances attending it, and measures out the redress which the law provides therefor. He investigates the alleged commission of a wrong or crime, and determines what penalty the law imposes upon the wrong doer. He hears the matter in controversy, and decides between opposing parties, and adverse claimants. He inqures, investigates and decides according to the law as he understands it. In a word, he dispenses the benefits and penalties of the law to the extent of his jurisdiction in all matters that come before him. One who simply obeys the mandate of a superior, with no right to question, or power to judge in the matter, can not be said to *administer* law.

The words "administration of justice" bear a very similar signification. It is impossible for one to administer justice, without ascertaining by some sort of investigation what is right and just in some given case, be it great or small. No man can administer justice between contending parties without inquiring into the matter in dispute, and deciding what is just between them. One who administers justice, hears the complaint, investigates its cause, and determines what is the complainant's due. He who does nothing more or less than execute the command of another, without any authority or right to determine whether the command is right or wrong, just or unjust, can not, with any degree of propriety, be said to administer justice. We repeat, that the power to administer law, and to administer justice, is a judicial power, and we are fortified in this view of the subject by the definition of the word "court," that is, "a place wherein justice is judicially administered." With all due respect to those who differ with us, we must be allowed to say, that it is absurd to decide, that a Notary Public, a constable, a town Marshal, a Librarian, or any like person, administers law or justice.

We now proceed to apply these principles to the cases before this honorable Board, and we think the result can not be otherwise than a prompt judgment that every one of these Senators is eligible to his seat in the Legislature, under the act of December 22, 1869.

WILLIAM T. WINN.

According to the testimony, this Senator was a Notary Public in the county of Cobb, in this State, in the years 1844, 1848 and 1850. Up to the year 1850, and for some time thereafter, a Notary Public in Georgia could attest a deed or other conveyance, swear a witness as to the probate of a conveyance protest a bill of exchange or draft for non-acceptance, and also protest a bill or note for non-payment. He was allowed to charge certain fees for such services, when rendered by him. This was the sum of his powers at that time, and they were but powers (not duties) which he could exercise or not, at his own option. At that time there was no law creating his office, if, indeed it be one. He neither heard nor decided anything. He *administered* neither law nor justice. He was simply a commercial agent, whose powers were given, and whose acts were recognized, for the convenience of the commercial public. There were then no qualifications prescribed for one who desired the appointment of a Notary Public. The Inferior Court might have appointed one, or one hundred, in a county, if they had seen proper to do so. His position was not a civil office, created by law, for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice, and therefore, having been a Notary Public in the years mentioned, can not affect in any manner Mr. Winn's eligibility for office under any one of the reconstruction acts of Congres

The proof also shows that he was Mayor of the city of Marietta, in the county of Cobb, during the years 1854 and 1863.

Was this a civil office, created by law, for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice? Was such the object of incorporating the town of Marietta? Most assuredly not.

The act incorporating the town of Marietta, and creating the office of Mayor, and defining his duties and powers, may be found in "Pamphlet Acts of 1851-2, page 390.

The purpose and object of the act were not to create an office for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice, but to arrange and set on foot a local city government for the security, welfare, and interests of the city, and the preservation of the peace, health, morals and good government of the same. The Mayor simply took an oath to discharge the duties of the position, to the utmost of his ability, during his continuance in office.

But it is said by the Attorney General, who denies Mr Winn's eligibility, that the 9th section of the act incorporating the city provides that the Mayor shall be, to all intents and purposes, a Justice of the Peace, so far as to enable him to issue warrants for offenses committed within the limits of said city, and to commit to jail or admit to bail offenders for their appearance to be tried, etc., and the Attorney General insists that this was vesting in the Mayor power to administer a general law of the State, and that, therefore, the office of Mayor was a disqualifying office. To this position of the Attorney General, we have two replies, either of which is amply sufficient to overthrow it. In the first place we answer that the office of Mayor of the city of Marietta was not created for the purpose of administering any general law of the State, but for the purpose of promoting the local peace and prosperity of the city. The office was not created for the purpose of issuing warrants, and committing offenders against the penal laws of the State to jail; or recognizing them to appear for trial before the court having jurisdiction of the offense. There was an ample number of conservators of the peace already in the county to perform that duty, but these powers were simply given to him that his local government of the city might be more efficient. This power to insure warrents, etc., was not a necessary attribute of his local office, but simply added to it, that he might govern the city the better.

The administration of the general criminal laws of the State, formed no part of the purpose for which the office was created. Our second answer is, that the power to issue warrants, admit to bail, and commit to jail, was a power, which, by the terms of the act, the Mayor could exercise or not at his pleasure. The exercise of the power was not an official duty imposed upon him. If he had chosen so to do, he could have stood aside and let the offenders pass, or be taken in charge by other officers, whose duty it was to enforce the law against them. The Mayor could not have been compelled by law to issue warrants, and bind over or commit offenders; nor could he have been punished for declining to do so. Not so, however, with his duties as Mayor. For the non-performance, or the improper performance of these, the law holds him liable to any person injured thereby.

So much for the charge that Mr. Winn held a civil office, created by law, for the administration of a general law or for the administration of justice. We now come to the charge that he participated in the rebellion. According to the proof he owned and kept a slaughter pen and a beef market in the city of Marietta, in the year 1863, whilst the war was going on.

In process of time a hospital or hospitals were established in the town. His slaughter-pen, beef market and store-house, were taken charge of by the military authorities for the use and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and sick and wounded prisoners.

When the officers first came to establish the hospitals, Mr. Winn had a few beeves, which he loaned them, or let them have, to be returned when the army beeves should reach the place. They made arrangements to let Mr. Winn, by his agents and servants, slaughter their beeves for so much per head, [illegible]. He sold the officers no beef; he furnished them no beef; he [illegible] to the war or to the army, until taken up by an officer and carried to a conscript camp; he bought no government bonds; paid no money towards the rebellion; was opposed to secession; had no confidence in the Confederate cause, and always felt and believed that the whole enterprise would end in failure and ruin. If that sort of conduct is called *aiding* the rebellion, we have only to say that language has lost its meaning. Every one familiar with the history of this section in 1863, knows that if Winn had hesitated for a moment to loan the few beeves he had on hand, that they would have been impressed without consulting him, and without paying him anything therefor, except a worthless certificate, that the Confederate Government owed him so much money for beef cattle. One of us knows that Mr. Winn did literally nothing for the Confederate cause. We speak it, not because we thing it a virtue in him, but because it is a stubborn truth, and those who know the facts in the case, will deem it superlatively absurd, when they hear that Senator Winn has been declared ineligible to a seat in the Legislature, because he *aided* the rebellion. The city government of Marietta was certainly not organized in hostility to the United States, nor did it in any sense *act in hostility* to the United States, nor did it levy war against the Unit d States, and we, therefore, dismiss the special discussion of Mr. Winn's case, with the single remark that his having held the office of Mayor in 1863, does not affect his eligibility in any manner whatever.

A. W. HOLCOMB.

The proof submitted to the Board simply shows that, in 1837, 1838, or 1839, or, in the language of the witness, somewhere along there, Mr. Holcomb acted as Captain of a volunteer cavalry company, in the State of South Carolina. Whether he was elected, commissioned or sworn, does not appear from the evidence. It is also in proof that he admitted that he was Captain of a company of cavalry in the militia of South Carolina, many years ago. He also admits before the Board, that he aided in the rebellion, and was Marshal of the city of Marietta in the year 1851. These are the facts of his case. They are brief, and easily understood, and it does seem to us that to state his case is to establish his eligibility beyond dispute.

The office of a Militia Captain was certainly not a civil office in any sense of the word, much less was it a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice. The Attorney General announced before the Board, the other day, that the militia of South Carolina were, by law, charged with the duty of executing the patrol laws of the State, and that, therefore, Mr. Holcomb's office of Militia Captain was a disqualifying office under the provisions of the act of Congress recently passed.

Suppose that, for the purpose of this argument, we should admit the fact, which is not true, that the office of Militia Captain in the State of South Carolina was created for the express and only purpose of administering a general law of the State, it would still not disqualify the person holding it, for the reason that the disqualifying office, must not only have been created for the purpose specified, but it must have been a civil office, created for that purpose. The question is too plain for argument.

In the next place, it is not true that the office of Captain in the militia of South Carolina was created for the purpose, or its incumbent charged with the duty, of executing the general patrol laws of the State.

We have not had an opportunity of examining the statutes of South Carolina as thoroughly as we desired, but we find in volume 8 of the statutes of that State that the Captains of beat companies were directed to prick off from the rolls of their companies, from time to time, persons to serve as patrols, and there the Captain's connection with the matter ended. He neither assessed or collected fines from delinquent patrols. A different officer designated a collector of fines, and on failure to pay after due notice, the collector himself issued an execution against defaulters.—See Vol. 8, Statutes of South Carolina, page 516.

Thus it seems that having held the office of Militia Captain in the State of South Carolina, thirty years ago, does not affect the question of Mr. Holcombe's eligibility; nor can his eligibility be affected by his having held the office of Marshal of the city of Marietta in the year 1851, for the reasons given in the case of Mr. Winn, which apply with even stronger force in favor of Mr. Holcombe's eligibility.

W. J. ANDERSON.

By the testimony in this case it is shown that Mr. Anderson was a Notary Public in Houston county, before the war, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion. In the case of Mr. Winn, we have discussed the question whether or not the appointment of a Notary Public was such an office as would disqualify under the law, and for the reasons there given, we insist that Mr. Anderson is unquestionably eligible to the seat which he now occupies.

B. B. HINTON.

In the early days of January, 1861, Mr. Hinton was elected one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Marion county, in this State. On the 10th of January, 1861, a commission was issued to him from the Executive Department; which commission, together with the oath of office, and *dedimus* for his qualification, were all forwarded to the county of Marion, remote from the city of Milledgeville, which was then the Capital of the State. Before the attention of Mr. Hinton and his associate Justice elect was called to the fact that these documents had arrived, the Convention of Georgia had passed the ordinance of secession, and enrolled and signed the same.

Upon examining the *dedimus* and oath it was found that the oath contained the clause binding the Justices elect to support the Constitution of the United States, and as the arsenal at Augusta, and Fort Pulaski near Savannah, had been seized by the public authority of the State, and the ordinance of secession had been passed, enrolled and signed by almost every member of the Convention, Mr. Hinton declined to take the oath of office sent out with the *dedimus*, unless the clause "to support the Constitution of the United States" should be stricken from it

The predecessors of Mr. Hinton and his associates elect, not feeling authorized to change the oath without instructions from the Executive Department, a correspondence on the subject was opened with Governor Brown, which resulted in a change of the oath by striking therefrom the clause "to support the Constitution of the United States." In the meantime provisions had been made for the defense of the State and to maintain her position of independence of, and hostility to, the authority of the United States Government; jurisdiction had been resumed by the State over the territory and places previously ceded to the United States; the Custom House at Savannah had been seized; the oath which the law before that time required all civil officers to take to support the Constitution of the United States had been discontinued, the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Georgia had been abolished, and others organized in their stead—delegates to the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, had been elected, and the State of Georgia had placed herself in a complete attitude of defiance, to the jurisdiction and authority of the United States. All these things appear from the Journal of the Convention, and all these events, and many more of like character had transpired, before Mr. Hinton took the oath of office and accepted his commission as Justice of the Inferior Court of Marion county. He was qualified the last of January, 1861. He did not and could not hold the office until he was so qualified. The law expressly provided, that his predecessors should continue in office until their successors should be elected and qualified.

Before being sworn he could have done no act, or exercised any authority as Justice of the Inferior Court. His election would have amounted to nothing if he not been qualified.

From all this it is perfectly manifest that Mr. Hinton did not hold the office of Justice of the Inferior Court, or exercise any of its duties, until after the rebellion had commenced in this State. He held no office of any kind, until after Georgia had defied the United States, by many public acts and ordinances done and performed by a convention, representing the sovereignty of the State. We raise no question as to the fact that the position of Justice of the Inferior Court was a civil office created by law, for the administration of a general law, and the administration of justice, but we do insist that the holding of such office, under the facts of this case, can affect Mr. Hinton's eligibility only so far as it goes to show that he gave aid and comfort to the rebellion by holding office under a government acting in hostility to the United States, and actually raising troops and taking up arms to overthrow the authority thereof.

The evidence in Mr. Hinton's case does not stop here. In obedience to the proclamation of Governor Bullock, issued under the recent act of Congress, Mr. Hinton came to this city as a Senator, and having read the published opinion of the Attorney General, he sought an interview with that functionary, and after laying before him all the facts of his case in a candid and manly manner, and after stating to him that he did not wish to violate the law, or thrust himself into a position to which he was not entitled, told the Attorney General that if he would frankly say that he was ineligible to a seat in the Senate, he would not take the oath prescribed.

The Attorney General declined to say that he was eligible, or that he was ineligible, but did say that if it were on a jury and trying Mr. Hinton for perjury in taking said oath, under the facts and circumstances of the case, he would sit on such jury for ten years before he would agree to a verdict of guilty.

The circumstances attending Mr. Hinton's registration as a voter, and the decision of the authorities as to his right to register and vote, have already been discussed, and we will not reiterate them here. Now, in the face of all these facts and circumstances, it is gravely insisted that Mr. Hinton, manly and candid as he has shown himself to be in this matter, is ineligible to a seat in the Senate of Georgia, and ought to be ousted from his place, and his constituents deprived of the benefit of his services. Until we shall see to the contrary, we will not believe that a fair-minded officer, civil or military, can be found in the United States, who will pronounce him ineligible under any law that Congress has yet passed, or any they can pass, in accordadce with the Constitution.

C. J. WELLBORN.

The facts developed by the testimony in this case are exceedingly brief. Mr. Wellborn performed the duties of Librarian for several years before the war, and afterwards gave aid and comfort to the rebellion. Do these facts render him ineligible? We here assert that until the Code took effect in Georgia, on the 1st day of January, 1863, there was no law creating the office of Librarian. Up to the year 1845, the books of the State were kept in a room at the Capitol, and were taken care of by the employees of the Executive Department, without any special pay for that service. On the 17th of December, 1847, the Legislature passed an act, authorizing the Governor "to appoint some fit and proper person to *act* as State Librarian, who shall be paid the sum of one hundred dollars for his services." See Cobb's New Digest, 1,036.

Before this act was passed, the Clerk of the Supreme Court had been looking after, and taking care of, the books without compensation, and the Legislature paid him by a subsequent appropriation. For this position there was no official term, no official oath, no official bond, nor yet any qualifications for the appointee, prescribed by law. The act of 1847 amounted to no more than saying to the Governor, you may employ some one to take care of the books of the State, provided you can have it done for one hundred dollars. Our position, that it was not an office, is made indisputably clear from the fact that persons holding office and persons who were ineligible to office under the Constitution and laws of the State, could act as Librarian. The Librarian, like the Governor's Messenger and other employees of the Department, was nothing more nor less than a servant of the Executive Department, appointed by the Governor, working under his direction, and removable at his pleasure. A minor could have acted as Librarian, and until the code was adopted, we know of no legal reason why a female could not have done so, if the Governor had deemed her a fit and proper person for the place. Any one of the State House officers, the Governor's Secretary, or any other office holder, could have retained his office, and at the same time, acted as Librarian, because the latter position was not an office.

As the books of the State increased, the compensation of the Librarian was increased, and he was also employed to receive the laws and journals from the State Printer, and see that they were distributed to the different counties of the State. All that he did was under the Governor's direction, and he was no more an officer, and no more administered law or justice, than the man who hauled the laws and journals to the several counties and delivered them to the proper officers, taking and returning receipts therefor. Both served the State in relation to the same matter, and both received pay from the State. In the light of the principles which we have asserted and discussed, we are unable to see how it is possibie to adjudge Mr. Wellborn ineligible to a seat in the Senate, under the law and facts in his case.

We have thus gone through with a discussion of the principles which bear alike on the cases of all these gentlemen, and we have also applied these principles to the facts and circumstances of each particular case before the Board, and we confidently reassert our belief that the positions we have assumed are not only well founded in law, but impregnable against successful attack.

We come now to our last and final position in these cases. Suppose that we are wrong in all that we have said in this argument, (an admission that we do not make) still we insist that these Senators are entitled to the seats they occupy and claim, whether they have sworn truly or falsely in taking the oath prescribed in the act of 22d of December, 1869, and in the triumphant maintainance of this position, we appeal to the act itself. The first section of the act directs the Governor, by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the General Assembly of Georgia, as appears by the proclamation of George G. Meade, the General then commanding the Military District including the State of Georgia, dated the 25th of June, 1868, to appear at Atlanta, on a day to be named in the proclamation.

On the 22d of December, 1869, the proclamation of the Governor was issued, and by its mandate the persons elected, as aforesaid, were summoned to appear in this city on the 10th day of the present month.

All of these Senators are amongst the persons elected to the General Assembly, as appears by the said proclamation of Gen. Meade, and in obedience to the summons of the Governor, they appeared in this city on the day named in the summons.

The second section of the act directs that when the members so elected shall be convened as aforesaid, each and every member, and each and every person claiming to be elected as a member, shall, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the Constitution of Georgia, also take and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, one or other of two oaths prescribed in the Act. All of these Senators have taken the oath required by the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and in addition thereto have also taken and subscribed, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, one of the two oaths prescribed in the 2d section of the act.

The fourth section of the act declares that the persons elected as aforesaid, and entitled to compose such Legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of the act, by taking one of the oaths prescribed, shall thereupon proceed in the Senate and House of Representatives respectively to re-organize the same, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each House. All these Senators, together with their fellow Senators, did proceed, on the 10th day of the present month, to re-organize the Senate, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of the same, to-wit: A President and Secretary of said Senate.

The 7th section of the act provides that if any person shall, by force, violence or fraud, wilfully *hinder or interrupt* any person elected as aforesaid, from participating in the proceedings of said Senate, *after having taken one of said oaths* and otherwise complied with the provisions of the act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor.

The facts show that these gentlemen were elected, as appears by Gen. Meade's proclamation; that they appeared in this city at the time specified in the summons of the Governor; that they took the oath required by the Constitution of Georgia; that they also took, subscribed and filed one of the oaths prescribed in the act; that they proceeded, with their fellows, to reorganize the Senate, as directed, and have fully complied with all the requirements of the act.

If they have done this, the law declares it to be a felony in any person to willfully hinder or interrupt either of them by force, violence or fraud, from participating in the proceedings of the Senate.

Let Congress stand by the law as they themselves have made it. Let the military authorities in Georgia and at Washington see that the law is executed. Let no black man or white man, Republican or Democrat, be hindered by force, violence or fraud, from participating in the proceedings of the Legislature, if he has been elected, has appeared, and has taken the oaths, as required by the law.

Let Congress, and the military, and the Legislature, and the people, all abide by the law as it is written, and [illegible] Senators [illegible] guilty of perjury in taking the oath prescribed, [illegible] be applied, and [illegible] prosecuted, convicted and punished for their crime; [illegible] infamous by taking a false oath to get themselves into their seats, let the Senate expel them and retain the body, as it has the right and power to do, under the Constitution of the State.

Finally, we appeal to the brave and gallant men who compose the military power of the United States, to withhold from this suffering people every unnecessary blow. Let them remember, that it is not magnanimous to inflict a wound upon adversity and friendliness. Let them mete out to us the protection and benefits of the law and the Constitution, and they will save the State from the ruin with which she is threatened.

In conclusion, we gratefully acknowledge the courteous bearing of this honorable Board toward us, during this investigation, and sincerely thank them for the patient and kindly hearing they have given us.

GEORGE N. LESTER,
JOHN COLLIER,
RICHARD H. CLARK,
Attorneys for the Senators.

The Latest News.

George D. Prentice is dead.

Gottschalk, the pianist, is dead.

Ohio has fully ratified the 15th Amendment.

The 15th Amendment hangs fire in the California Legislature.

Wm. Kriel, the wife murderer, was hung in Louisville on the 21st.

Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., is dead.

Richard Schell, of New York, testified that the gold panic of September was largely due to the Gold Exchange Bank.

The Tariff Bill comes up in Congress this week. Duties will be reduced on molasses, sugar, tea and coffee.

Ross, of Kansas, has introduced a Bill to aid the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Blacke Bey, the Turkish Minister, has spent five millions in six months, buying arms for Turkey.

Commissioner Delano decides that farmers are produce-brokers and liable to tax as such. The farmers will test it.

There is heavy skirmishing in Cuba, with victories on both sides. The Spaniards shoot prisoners in cold blood.

The iron operatives in La Creuzot, one of the heaviest manufacturing towns in Europe, have struck, entailing heavy losses.

Prince Arthur, of England, arrived in New York Friday at noon. He is slipping around as quietly as possible.

The Kansas Legislature are discussing a resolution asking Senators Ross and Pomeroy and Representative Clarke to resign.

The Mississippi Legislature memorialize Congress for amnesty for all disqualified by the 14th Amendment.

The Treasury has redeemed six millions of fractional currency in three months, against $300,000 for the previous three months.

New Advertisements.

"The Freemason."

NOW is the time to subscribe for the FREEMASON, the largest
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in the World, and containing tidings from every quarter of the World.

CLUBS of 10 copies	$1 50	each
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jan25 w4w

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Sash, Doors and Blinds,
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For prices of seed, etc., send for Circulars to J. H. & H. P. Jones, Jr., Herndon, Burke county, Ga. Write your Name, Post-office, Station, Town, County and State plain.

N. B. Parties selling Cotton Seed under our Mark, will be held amenable as infringers.
jan25-w[illegible]

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A MEETING [illegible] Engine House [illegible]
S. WILSON, Secretary.
jan25-d1t

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DR. H. J. HOLMES—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 9th inst., duly received, and I have delayed writing you, than your early prolific Cotton might further develop what it was likely to do. I has surpassed my expectations, and is the wonder of the farming community, who are watching its daily growth with great anxiety, and is visited by them as they come to town both far and near. The stand is not good, because we planted it sparingly, you recollect; then the cut worm in the spring injured it. It has not yet grown very tall—say four to five feet—but has limbed out from bottom to top—full twice as much cotton, the planters say, as is general on their farms, and full as well matured, although we planted it three weeks later. There are from 100 to 300 bolls now on the stalks.

Very truly,
J. F. DENNIS, Cotton Factor.

Selma, Ala., September 4, 1869.

DR. H. J. HOLMES, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3d inst., just to hand and contents noted. I am very much pleased with the early prolific Cotton. It has come fully up to the description you gave it. In some instances, there are three bolls to the joint, and from eight to twelve bolls to the limb. But I consider its greatest merit to be its early maturity. Iam satisfied my little patch was three weeks early than an adjoining lot, planted on the same day mine was, (28th April). I am am also pleased to say that the staple is unusually long and fine.

Yours, very truly,
W. S. KNOX. Cotton Factor.

Union Springs, Ala., Sept. 6, 1869.

DR. H. J. HOLMES—Dear Sir: The Early Prolific Cotton is fully three or four weeks earlier in its maturity than any other Cotton planted in this neighborhood; at least, it has proved so with the experiment I made with it this year. I planted the Dixon on the 10th of April, and finished on the 17th with Peeler; yours on the 1st of May. Your Early Cotton had the first blooms. I shall give it a fair trial the next year, and will give you the result if desired.

Yours, most truly,
E. TROUP RANDALL.

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Against purchasing from other parties than my authorized Agents, as I have not more than one thousand or twelve hundred bushels of these Seed for Sale.

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COLONEL LOCK, Union Springs, Ala.
GRAESER & SMITH, Charleston, S. C.

For my standing in Mississippi, I respectfully refer the public to Mr. P. W. J. Echols, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel Troutman, Fort Valley, Ga.; Hon. Wm L. Sharkey, Hon. T. J. Wharton, Jackson, Miss.
jan23— (dec31-d3m)

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THE largest lady in the world! Go and see her for seeing is believing. The greatest curiosity in the world—the wild leopard boy. He has been on exhibition in the principal cities throughout Europe and America, and has been universally pronounced to be the greatest wonder living. Also, many other curiosities that are worthy of notice. To remain for a few days only, on Alabama street, a few doors above American Hotel. Doors open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents. jan23-d5t

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THE Skating Rink will open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoons, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Every forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock.

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Teachers will be in attendance during the day assemblies to teach gratuitously those whishing to learn. Admission free for Ladies and Children to morning and afternoon assemblies.

Hall over Glenn & Wright's, corner Forsyth and Railroad.

Package of 12 Tickets	$3 00 cents.
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FORTY or Fifty Thousand lbs. of Shoulders and Sides for sale. A bargain offered. Enquire of CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO., or A. D. ADAIR & BRO., GEO. C. SMITH.

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B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmless, contains no Mercury, being a purely Vegetable Composition, and may be administered with the utmost safety to children of all ages.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are B. A. This is the article that has been so

Favorably Known Since 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

Schwartz & Haslett,
FORMERLY
B. A. Fahnestock's, Son & Co.,
Sole Proprietor's Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec9-deod&wly

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—All persons having demands against Benjamin F. King, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified and required to present them, properly attested to A. M. Reinhardt, (office in Railroad Block, Atlanta, Ga.) attorney for the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law. And all persons indebted to said deceased are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, through said A. M. Reinhardt. This January 11, 1870.
MARY A. KING, Executrix.
W. J. BOSTON, Executor.
jan23-d[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with five rooms and outbuildings, by a small private family, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Apply at [illegible] or address Post-office Box [illegible]. jan23-d3t

DR. HOOTEN'S
INFIRMARY FOR [illegible]
BLIND!

Dr. W. A. Hooten's Infirmary for the [illegible] lanta, Ga., continues to grow in [illegible] public, and to extend the sphere of [illegible] The many remarkable cures perfor[illegible] past year alone, places the stability of [illegible] tution outside of all question. The [illegible] mony of the large numbers, once blind, [illegible] been permanently restored to sight by [illegible] irresistible. These persons are to be [illegible] most every section of Georgia, and in [illegible] States. To this united testimony, is add[illegible] thousands of the most reliable people [illegible] well the history of the cases restored. [illegible] are incontrovertable, and are rapidly [illegible] their influence over the whole land. [illegible] of unquestionable evidence can be [illegible] nished persons desiring information. [illegible] are regularly coming in from all direct[illegible] the prospect promises a large increase [illegible] tions for the present year.

REFERENCES:

Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Jesse Boring, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Ex Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.
Hon. J. Erskine Judge U. S. D. C., Atlanta, Ga.
Pemberton, Wilson, Taylor & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Jordan, Howard & Harralson, Atlanta, Ga.
Moore & Marsh, Atlanta, Ga.
R V P S G Watson Mortonville, Ky.
Rev A S Worrell, Pres Lex Female Col.
Col W H Pruden, Dalton, Ga.
Rev I J Wood Rome, Ga.
Rev Aug. W Walker, Cowayton, Ga.
Rev T B Murphy, Hogansville, Ga.
Hon C B Wootten, Dawson, Ga.
Rev B L Ross, M. D., Fort Valley, Ga.
Hon W H C Davenport, Lone Star, Texas.
Hon E A Turnipseed, Fort Gaines, Ga.
Capt S S Dunlap, Macon, Ga.
G S Dausher, Conductor S W Railroad, Ga.
Col B A Thornton, Columbus, Ga.
I F Cox, Pres Fem Col. LaGrange, Ga.
Hon Wm M Tumlin, Cuthbert, Ga.
Hon J F Clark, Cuthbert, Ga.

CERTIFICATES.

The following general statement was [illegible] publication by about one-fourth of [illegible] number of patients under treatment [illegible] It was published in Nov., 1869, with [illegible] intimation to Dr. H. The remainder of [illegible] tients were absent at the signing, and had [illegible] portunity of affixing their signatures.

IN voluntarily presenting this comm[illegible] to the Public, we are impelled by a [illegible] benefit those who, like ourselves, are afflicted with diseases of the eye, and by a sense of justice [illegible] Hooten, who has permanently establish[illegible] firmary for the blind in the city of At[illegible] Dr. Hooten having been blind three years [illegible] and having been restored to sight by the [illegible] tem of treatment which he now practices, [illegible] qualified to sympathize with and [illegible] similarly afflicted.

Dr. H. is a high-toned gentleman, and [illegible] to a fault. He gives his opinions [illegible] always in strict accordance with the [illegible] his judgment. For success and establi[illegible] tion, he relies on his own knowledge [illegible] the practice, and not upon combatting [illegible] charges made against him. Governed by [illegible] of policy, he has steadily avoided publi[illegible] tion against any misrepresentations.

Dr. H does not profess to restore [illegible] cure diseased eyes by supernatural age[illegible] as the laying on of hands, etc., (as is [illegible] him by many)—but to treat the eye [illegible] tional and scientific principles, and [illegible] remedies relied on by the best author[illegible] titioners of the profession, together with [illegible] combinations of his own, which twelve [illegible] cessful trial has demonstrated to be [illegible] superior to any system of treatment [illegible] medical world.

Dr Hooten is no adventurer. [illegible] humbug, and could not possibly be, [illegible] he might desire it, it at once manif[illegible] flecting, impartial minds, for the follow[illegible] sons: 1. He is permanently located [illegible] where the true character of his practice [illegible] necessity be known to all the people. [illegible] never locates permanently, but is [illegible] keep on the move to avoid detection. [illegible] Georgian by birth, and is connected with [illegible] the largest, most respectable and influent[illegible] lies in the State. 3. He was educated [illegible] State University of Georgia, and gra[illegible] medicine in the Old School at Louisville, [illegible] afterwards attended an extra course of [illegible] 4. He has been a regular practicing [illegible] nineteen years, nearly all of which [illegible] spent in one of the most intelligent and [illegible] sections of this State. He was eminently [illegible] ful as a general practitioner, and [illegible] highest esteem by his patrons. 5. Dr. H. [illegible] been practicing on the eye as a special[illegible] city of Atlanta, Ga., for nearly twelve [illegible] vertising regularly and extensively in [illegible] journals, and has distributed broadcast [illegible] Southern States his circulars, giving [illegible] the names of a large number of the [illegible] able and prominent citizens of Georgia [illegible] other States, together with certificates of [illegible] cured by him, with name, post-office [illegible] strictly specified

In making this record, we make no [illegible] we know whereof we affirm—or many of [illegible] fore coming to Dr. H., had exhausted [illegible] best systems of treatment on the eye known [illegible] medical profession. Many of us [illegible] blind, and many partially blind; we [illegible] Many before us came to him blind and [illegible] blind; they have been permanently [illegible] have returned home.

The foregoing statements make [illegible] proof which, we think, cannot fail to [illegible] mind of prejudice that is not wholly [illegible] reach of testimony:

Mrs A Turner, Newnan, Ga.
Mrs E A Pass, Gainesville, Ga.
Mrs T Thomas, Franklin, Ga.
Mrs M E Wilkes, Antioch, Ga.
Mrs M A Allen, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs M Wallace, Marietta, Ga.
Mrs Nancy Barge, Western Ga.
Mrs N Hearn, Palmetto, Ga.
Mrs N L Nelson, Union Springs, Ala.
Mrs E Trammel, Dallas, Ga.
Mrs S R Smith, Kedron, Ga.
Miss M J Huguley, Box Spring, Ga.
Miss N E Puckett, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss H M Phillips, Hogansville, Ga.
Miss M Jackson, Sparta, Ga.
Miss M Brown, Bell Factory, Ala.
Miss M M Lee, Fort Valley, Ga.
Miss N E Foster, Fairburn, Ga.
Miss J G Foster, Fairburn, Ga.
E M Butt, Buena Vista, Ga.
W H Brock, Ford's Store, Ga.
W J James, Fairburn, Ga.
J E Hart, Glennville, Ala.
J Roberson, Roswell, Ga.
B Camp, Mulberry, Ga.
H R Newsom, LaGrange, Ga.
R W Rowark, Cotton Gin, Texas.
H T Millican, Stone Mountain, Ga.
J R Goodrum, Cleveland, Ga.
G H Livingston, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
J S Gibson, Gordon, Ga.
W H Bryant, East Point, Ga.
S J Davis, Buchanan, Ala.
J F Russell, Cave Spring, Ga.
W L Isbell, Cedar Town, Ga.
A A Hill, Mulberry, Ga.
M B Hamby, Conyers, Ga.
J B W Jones, Greensboro, Ga.
B Kibbell, Charleston, Tenn.
J F Keebler, Midway, Tenn.
T K McDonald, Dalton, Ga.
J A R Hanks, Dalton, Ga.
M Allen, Antioch, Ga.

For five years I have suffered greatly from [illegible] ular Conjunctivitis. For two years I [illegible] blind, and unable to give personal att[illegible] affairs. The three years previous I [illegible] During the five years of my affliction, I [illegible] physicians, without benefit. The disease [illegible] ually settled down into a more hopeless [illegible] this distressing condition, I placed myself [illegible] the treatment of Dr Hooten three weeks [illegible] one week, I could see to make my way [illegible] the city. In two weeks, I wrote a long [illegible] to my family with my own hand. To-day [illegible] of three weeks, I have indulged in reading [illegible] print. I have every reason to believe [illegible] soon be restored. I have conversed with [illegible] sons whom Dr. H. has entirely cured [illegible] safe in advising all who are afflicted with [illegible] eyes, to make no delay in giving him a trial [illegible] every friend of suffering humanity, [illegible] opportunity of placing this statement [illegible] of the afflicted.
C. B. McCUTCHEN.
Atlanta, August 18, 1869

P. S. After a test of months, the following [illegible] added: Dr. H., I am pursuing my regular [illegible] My eyes stand every test. The cure is [illegible] authorize you to so subscribe my name. [illegible]
Franklin, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.

ATLANTA, JAN. [illegible]

DR. W. A. HOOTEN: It affords me much pl[illegible] ure to testify to your great skill in treating [illegible] ease of the eye, and to express to you my [illegible] tude for the services rendered my little [illegible] now seven years of age.

In July, 1868, she had measles, and while [illegible] recovering from the attack, it was discovered [illegible] her eyes were severely affected. The disease [illegible] ly settled in the left eye, which became very [illegible] and the lids granulated. I had her [illegible] treatment of different physicians, and [illegible] ent remedies, with no permanent benefit [illegible] sight was so severely affected, that she [illegible] distinguish objects with the left eye [illegible] wear a shade over it constantly, as the light [illegible] very painful to her.

After the disease had run for more than [illegible] and I had almost despaired of any [illegible] recovery, I put her under your treatment [illegible] a little over four weeks the cure was [illegible] and she now sees as well with the eye [illegible] considered lost, as with the other. [illegible] entirely well, her eye is entirely restored [illegible] appearance and sight.

Very respectfully, your obedient [illegible]
JOSEPH E. B[illegible]

Infirmary on the corner Collins and [illegible] Office at Infirmary.

Bills for Professional services, Cash [illegible] Board at Infirmary. For Circulars apply to [illegible] jan25-d[illegible] DR. W. A. HOOTEN.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

I. W. AVERY, Editor.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 25.

A GOOD THING.—Col. Hulbert has been made the General Superintendent of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, with a salary of ten thousand dollars, and has entered upon the duties of the position.

☞ We give up the most of our space this morning to the conclusion of the exhaustive and unanswerable argument in favor of the eligibility of the Democratic members, whose cases the Military Board has had in hand.

It is a document of superlative ability.

Senator B. R. McCutchen.

We have the pain of reporting the death of the Hon. B. R. McCutchen, the Georgia Senator from the 44th District. He died last Thursday night at his residence near LaFayette, in Walker county. He had attained the ripe age of seventy-four years, and leaves a record of unblemished worth. He had been in feeble health for some time, and fully realized that the hour of his death was near at hand. Though feeble in body, his mind was vigorous to the last. For half a century he sustained a spotless character, and was honored with many positions of trust in Church and State. And there is full recognition by all that knew him that a good and useful man has passed away.

The Argument to the Military Commission.

BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

By the second section of the act they are required, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the Constitution of the State, to swear "that they have never held the office or exercised the duties of a Senator or Representative in Congress, nor been a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administering of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State, or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies," etc.

Inasmuch as it is not pretended by those who deny the eligibility of these gentlemen, that either of them was ever a Senator or Representative in Congress, or a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, or held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, the only portion of the prescribed oath which we need to discuss, is that portion in which they are required to swear that they have never "held any civil office, created by law, for the administering of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State, or under the laws of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection," etc.

This part of the oath must be construed in the light of the 14th Article, of the Constitution, and interpreted by the rules which it prescribes, for that part of the Constitution is in force in Georgia, if no other part is, because the reconstruction acts of Congress have repeatedly so declared, and Georgia was so far deemed a State in the Union, as that she was required to ratify it. But the real truth is, that the Constitution of the United States in all its parts, and all its vigor, whether administered or not, is the paramount law in Georgia this day, and the whole theory of reconstruction, from the beginning up to now, has proceeded upon the idea, that the rebel States as they are called, are still in the Union, and subject to the Constitution.

This has been decided by the ablest courts of the Union; but Congress has proceeded upon the theory, that civil government in these States, was overthrown by the rebellion, and, therefore, that Congress in exercising the power, and discharging the duty of guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, has the right to reconstruct civil government in said States; yet, if the right be conceded, it must certainly be exercised in accordance with the Constitution, and not in violation of it.

Hence, we repeat, that this whole question of eligibility to office, must be examined and determined in the light of the 14th article so frequently referred to in this discussion.

Let it borne in mind, that the present Code of Georgia is the first she ever had, and that it did not take effect as law until the 1st January, 1863. That Code contains the first statutory definition of the term "office," that ever existed in the State, and it also declares many minor positions and employments to be "offices," that were not so before its adoption. This was done in order to provide for filling vacancies, and also to bring a new class of appointments within the provisions of the Constitution, which prohibited one person from holding two offices at the same time. It frequently happened in this State, that members of the Legislature, and other office-holders, who chanced to be favorites of the appointing power, held positions, and exercised employments in addition to the offices which they held. This was deemed an evil, and in order to prevent it, these positions and employments were declared to be offices.

It should also be borne in mind that, whilst the Code made changes in the laws of the State, it was prospective in its operation as to those changes, and hence that part of the Code which defines the word "office," and all that part of it which declares certain appointments and positions to be offices that were not so before, was not law in Georgia, until after the 1st of January, 1863.

The Attorney General has fallen into error and has enlarged his list of disqualifying offices to a most absurd extent by losing sight of this fact. The inquiry, as to whether or not the positions held by these gentlemen before the war, were such offices as disqualify them, must be made with reference to what was an office under the Constitution and laws of the State, at the time they held these positions.

Now, keeping these principles and rules in view, let us proceed with the inquiry, and ascertain whether or not these Senators are ineligible under the provision of the recent act of Congress.

Several things must concur, before either of them can be adjudged ineligible. To render one ineligible, he must have held an *office* before the rebellion began. It must have been a *civil office*—a civil office created by law—a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice.

In the first place, he must have held an "office," that is, a public function, position, or employment, with duties, powers, and responsibilities attached to it—a public position with some sort of tenure and term—an appointment to discharge some public duty, for the non-performance, or improper performance of which he could have been called to an account. It will not do, that he has been employed by some public officer or agent of the State, to perform some service, or do some act in which the public had an interest, and that he was paid for the same out of the Treasury of the State; because that view of the question would make every hireling or servant who performed labor or service for the State, an officer. Nor is it enough, that he was authorized by law to do some act, or to exercise some power in common with others, for the non-performance, or the improper exercise of which, no responsibility attached to him. These are not officers, in any constitutional sense of the term.

In the next place, he must have held a "civil office," as contradistinguished from a *militia office*, and as contradistinguished from an office in the *military* or *naval* service of the State or the United States.

In the next place, he must have held a "civil office created by law," that is called into being and formed and organized by law, with duties, powers and responsibilities, defined and provided for, and qualifications for the incumbent specified and prescribed. It is not enough that the Governor or some other public officer was authorized to appoint or employ him to perform some service, [illegible] no particular office, [illegible] was attached to compensate him therefor. The service or duty performed by him must have been that which appertained to an *office created by law*.

In the next place, he must have held a civil office created by law "for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice." He may have held a civil office created by law, yet if such office was not created for the purpose of administering a general law, or for the purpose of administering justice, the fact of having held it would not disqualify him. He may have held a civil office created by law for the purpose of administering a *local* or *special* law, and yet be clearly eligible under the late act of Congress, which we are endeavoring to interpret.

A clear conception of what is meant by the word "administration" would seem necessary to a proper understanding of the oath prescribed in the act. What is meant by the words "administration of law?" What is the nature of the act performed by one who *administers* law? In our judgment, the administration of law, involves, to a greater or less extent, judicial functions. Law is a meaningless term unless it be applied to some case, or some act, or some person; therefore one who *administers* law, determines its application to a given state of facts, or its application to a particular person or persons, under a given set of circumstances. He hears a grievance, ascertains the circumstances attending it, and measures out the redress which the law provides therefor. He investigates the alleged commission of a wrong or crime, and determines what penalty the law imposes upon the wrong doer. He hears the matter in controversy, and decides between opposing parties, and adverse claimants. He inqures, investigates and decides according to the law as he understands it. In a word, he dispenses the benefits and penalties of the law to the extent of his jurisdiction in all matters that come before him. One who simply obeys the mandate of a superior, with no right to question, or power to judge in the matter, can not be said to *administer* law.

The words "administration of justice" bear a very similar signification. It is impossible for one to administer justice, without ascertaining by some sort of investigation what is right and just in some given case, be it great or small. No man can administer justice between contending parties without inquiring into the matter in dispute, and deciding what is just between them. One who administers justice, hears the complaint, investigates its cause, and determines what is the complainant's due. He who does nothing more or less than execute the command of another, without any authority or right to determine whether the command is right or wrong, just or unjust, can not with any degree of propriety, be said to administer justice. We repeat, that the power to administer law, and to administer justice, is a judicial power, and we are fortified in this view of the subject by the definition of the word "court," that is, "a place wherein justice is judicially administered." With all due respect to those who differ with us, we must be allowed to say, that it is absurd to decide, that a Notary Public, a constable, a town Marshal, a Librarian, or any like person, administers law or justice.

We now proceed to apply these principles to the cases before this honorable Board, and we think the result can not be otherwise than a prompt judgment that every one of these Senators is eligible to his seat in the Legislature, under the act of December 22, 1869.

WILLIAM T. WINN.

According to the testimony, this Senator was a Notary Public in the county of Cobb, in this State, in the years 1844, 1848 and 1850. Up to the year 1850, and for some time thereafter, a Notary Public in Georgia could attest a deed or other conveyance, swear a witness as to the probate of a conveyance, protest a bill of exchange or draft for non-acceptance, and also protest a bill or note for non-payment. He was allowed to charge certain fees for such services, when rendered by him. This was the sum of his powers at that time, and they were but powers (not duties) which he could exercise or not, at his own option. At that time there was no law creating his office, if, indeed it be one. He neither heard nor decided anything. He *administered* neither law nor justice. He was simply a commercial agent, whose powers were given, and whose acts were recognized, for the convenience of the commercial public. There were then no qualifications prescribed for one who desired the appointment of a Notary Public. The Inferior Court might have appointed one, or one hundred, in a county, if they had seen proper to do so. His position was not a civil office, created by law, for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice, and therefore, having been a Notary Public in the years mentioned, can not affect in any manner Mr. Winn's eligibility for office under any one of the reconstruction acts of Congres

The proof also shows that he was Mayor of the city of Marietta, in the county of Cobb, during the years 1854 and 1863.

Was this a civil office, created by law, for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice? Was such the object of incorporating the town of Marietta? Most assuredly not.

The act incorporating the town of Marietta, and creating the office of Mayor, and defining his duties and powers, may be found in "Pamphlet Acts of 1851-2, page 390.

The purpose and object of the act were not to create an office for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice, but to arrange and set on foot a local city government for the security, welfare, and interests of the city, and the preservation of the peace, health, morals and good government of the same. The Mayor simply took an oath to discharge the duties of the position, to the utmost of his ability, during his continuance in office.

But it is said by the Attorney General, who denies Mr Winn's eligibility, that the 9th section of the act incorporating the city provides that the Mayor shall be, to all intents and purposes, a Justice of the Peace, so far as to enable him to issue warrants for offenses committed within the limits of said city, and to commit to jail or admit to bail offenders for their appearance to be tried, etc., and the Attorney General insists that this was vesting in the Mayor power to administer a general law of the State, and that, therefore, the office of Mayor was a disqualifying office. To this position of the Attorney General, we have two replies, either of which is amply sufficient to overthrow it. In the first place we answer that the office of Mayor of the city of Marietta was not created for the purpose of administering any general law of the State, but for the purpose of promoting the local peace and prosperity of the city. The office was not created for the purpose of issuing warrants, and committing offenders against the penal laws of the State to jail; or recognizing them to appear for trial before the court having jurisdiction of the offense. There was an ample number of conservators of the peace already in the county to perform that duty, but these powers were simply given to him that his local government of the city might be more efficient. This power to insure warrents, etc., was not a necessary attribute of his local office, but simply added to it, that he might govern the city the better.

The administration of the general criminal laws of the State, formed no part of the purpose for which the office was created. Our second answer is, that the power to issue warrants, admit to bail, and commit to jail, was a power, which, by the terms of the act, the Mayor could exercise or not at his pleasure. The exercise of the power was not an official duty imposed upon him. If he had chosen so to do, he could have stood aside and let the offenders pass, or be taken in charge by other officers, whose duty it was to enforce the law against them. The Mayor could not have been compelled by law to issue warrants, and bind over or commit offenders; nor could he have been punished for declining to do so. Not so, however, with his duties as Mayor. For the non-performance, or the improper performance of these, the law holds him liable to any person injured thereby.

So much for the charge that Mr. Winn held a civil office, created by law, for the administration of a general law or for the administration of justice. We now come to the charge that he participated in the rebellion. According to the proof he owned and kept a slaughter pen and a beef market in the city of Marietta, in the year 1863, whilst the war was going on.

In process of time a hospital of hospitals were established in the town. His slaughter-pen, beef market and store-house, were taken charge of by the military authorities for the use and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, and sick and wounded prisoners.

When the officers first came to establish the hospitals, Mr. Winn had a few beeves, which he loaned them, or let them have, to be returned when the army beeves should reach the place. They made arrangements to let Mr. Winn, by his agents and servants, slaughter their beeves for so much per head, [illegible]. He sold the officers no beef; he furnished them no beef; he went not to the war as in the army, until taken up by an officer, and carried to a conscript camp; he bought no government bonds; paid no money towards the rebellion; was opposed to secession; had no confidence in the Confederate cause, and always felt and believed that the whole enterprise would end in failure and ruin. If that sort of conduct is called *aiding* the rebellion, we have only to say that language has lost its meaning. Every one familiar with the history of this section in 1863, knows that if Winn had hesitated for a moment to loan the few beeves he had on hand, that they would have been impressed without consulting him, and without paying him anything therefor, except a worthless certificate, that the Confederate Government owed him so much money for beef cattle. One of us knows that Mr. Winn did literally nothing for the Confederate cause. We speak it, not because we thing it a virtue in him, but because it is a stubborn truth, and those who know the facts in the case, will deem it superlatively absurd, when they hear that Senator Winn has been declared ineligible to a seat in the Legislature, because he *aided* the rebellion. The city government of Marietta was certainly not organized in hostility to the United States, nor did it in any sense *act in hostility* to the United States, nor did it levy war against the United States, and we, therefore, dismiss the special discussion of Mr. Winn's case, with the single remark that his having held the office of Mayor in 1863, does not affect his eligibility in any manner whatever.

A. W. HOLCOMB.

The proof submitted to the Board simply shows that, in 1837, 1838, or 1839, or, in the language of the witness, somewhere along there, Mr. Holcomb acted as Captain of a volunteer cavalry company, in the State of South Carolina. Whether he was elected, commissioned or sworn, does not appear from the evidence. It is also in proof that he admitted that he was Captain of a company of cavalry in the militia of South Carolina, many years ago. He also admits before the Board, that he aided in the rebellion, and was Marshal of the city of Marietta in the year 1851. These are the facts of his case. They are brief, and easily understood, and it does seem to us that to state his case is to establish his eligibility beyond dispute.

The office of a Militia Captain was certainly not a civil office in any sense of the word, much less was it a civil office created by law for the administration of a general law, or for the administration of justice. The Attorney General announced before the Board, the other day, that the militia of South Carolina were, by law, charged with the duty of executing the patrol laws of the State, and that, therefore, Mr. Holcomb's office of Militia Captain was a disqualifying office under the provisions of the act of Congress recently passed.

Suppose that, for the purpose of this argument, we should admit the fact, which is not true, that the office of Militia Captain in the State of South Carolina was created for the express and only purpose of administering a general law of the State, it would still not disqualify the person holding it, for the reason that the disqualifying office, must not only have been created for the purpose specified, but it must have been a civil office, created for that purpose. The question is too plain for argument.

In the next place, it is not true that the office of Captain in the militia of South Carolina was created for the purpose, or its incumbent charged with the duty, of executing the general patrol laws of the State.

We have not had an opportunity of examining the statutes of South Carolina as thoroughly as we desired, but we find in volume 8 of the statutes of that State that the Captains of beat companies were directed to prick off from the rolls of their companies, from time to time, persons to serve as patrols, and there the Captain's connection with the matter ended. He neither assessed or collected fines from delinquent patrols. A different officer designated a collector of fines, and on failure to pay after due notice, the collector himself issued an execution against defaulters.—See Vol. 8, Statutes of South Carolina, page 516.

Thus it seems that having held the office of Militia Captain in the State of South Carolina, thirty years ago, does not affect the question of Mr. Holcombe's eligibility; nor can his eligibility be affected by his having held the office of Marshal of the city of Marietta in the year 1851, for the reasons given in the case of Mr. Winn, which apply with even stronger force in favor of Mr. Holcombe's eligibility.

W. J. ANDERSON.

By the testimony in this case it is shown that Mr. Anderson was a Notary Public in Houston county, before the war, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion. In the case of Mr. Winn we have discussed the question whether or not the appointment of a Notary Public was such an office, as would disqualify under the law, and for the reasons there given, we insist that Mr. Anderson is unquestionably eligible to the seat which he now occupies.

B. B. HINTON.

In the early days of January, 1861, Mr. Hinton was elected one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Marion county, in this State. On the 10th of January, 1861, a commission was issued to him from the Executive Department; which commission, together with the oath of office and *dedimus* for his qualification, were all forwarded to the county of Marion, remote from the city of Milledgeville, which was then the Capital of the State. Before the attention of Mr. Hinton and his associate Justice elect was called to the fact that these documents had arrived, the Convention of Georgia had passed the ordinance of secession, and enrolled and signed the same.

Upon examining the *dedimus* and oath it was found that the oath contained the clause binding the Justices elect to support the Constitution of the United States, and as the arsenal at Augusta, and Fort Pulaski near Savannah, had been seized by the public authority of the State, and the ordinance of secession had been passed, enrolled and signed by almost every member of the Convention, Mr. Hinton declined to take the oath of office sent out with the *dedimus*, unless the clause "to support the Constitution of the United States" should be stricken from it

The predecessors of Mr. Hinton and his associates elect, not feeling authorized to change the oath without instructions from the Executive Department, a correspondence on the subject was opened with Governor Brown, which resulted in a change of the oath by striking therefrom the clause "to support the Constitution of the United States." In the meantime provisions had been made for the defense of the State and to maintain her position of independence of, and hostility to, the authority of the United States Government; jurisdiction had been resumed by the State over the territory and places previously ceded to the United States; the Custom House at Savannah had been seized; the oath which the law before that time required all civil officers to take to support the Constitution of the United States had been discontinued, the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Georgia had been abolished, and others organized in their stead—delegates to the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, had been elected, and the State of Georgia had placed herself in a complete attitude of defiance, to the jurisdiction and authority of the United States. All these things appear from the Journal of the Convention, and all these events, and many more of like character had transpired, before Mr. Hinton took the oath of office and accepted his commission as Justice of the Inferior Court of Marion county. He was qualified the last of January, 1861. He did not and could not hold the office until he was so qualified. The law expressly provided, that his predecessors should continue in office until their successors should be elected and qualified.

Before being sworn he could have done no act, or exercised any authority as Justice of the Inferior Court. His election would have amounted to nothing if he not been qualified.

From all this it is perfectly manifest that Mr. Hinton did not hold the office of Justice of the Inferior Court, or exercise any of its duties, until after the rebellion had commenced in this State. He held no office of any kind, until after Georgia had defied the United States, by many public acts and ordinances done and performed by a convention, representing the sovereignty of the State. We raise no question as to the fact that the position of Justice of the Inferior Court was a civil office created by law, for the administration of a general law, and the administration of justice, but we do insist that the holding of such office, under the facts of this case, can affect Mr. Hinton's eligibility only so far as it goes to show that he gave aid and comfort to the rebellion by holding office under a government acting in hostility to the United States, and actually raising troops and taking up arms to overthrow the authority thereof.

The evidence in Mr. Hinton's case does not stop here. In obedience to the proclamation of Governor Bullock, issued under the recent act of Congress, Mr. Hinton came to this city as a Senator, and having read the published opinion of the Attorney General, he sought an interview with that functionary, and after laying before him all the facts of his case in a candid and manly manner, and after stating to him that he did not wish to violate the law, or thrust himself into a position to which he was not entitled, told the Attorney General that if he would frankly say that he was ineligible to a seat in the Senate, he would not take the oath prescribed.

The Attorney General declined to say that he was eligible, or that he was ineligible, but did say that if were on a jury and trying Mr. Hinton for perjury in taking said oath, under the facts and circumstances of the case, he would sit on such jury for ten years before he would agree to a verdict of guilty.

The circumstances attending Mr. Hinton's registration as a voter, and the decision of the authorities as to his right to register and vote, have already been discussed, and we will not reiterate them here. Now, in the face of all these facts and circumstances, it is gravely insisted that Mr. Hinton, manly and candid as he has shown himself to be in this matter, is ineligible to a seat in the Senate of Georgia, and ought to be ousted from his place, and his constituents deprived of the benefit of his services. Until we shall see to the contrary, we will not believe that a fair-minded officer, civil or military, can be found in the United States, who will pronounce him ineligible under any law that Congress has yet passed, or any they can pass, in accordadce with the Constitution.

C. J. WELLBORN.

The facts developed by the testimony in this case are exceedingly brief. Mr. Wellborn performed the duties of Librarian for several years before the war, and afterwards gave aid and comfort to the rebellion. Do these facts render him ineligible? We here assert that until the Code took effect in Georgia, on the 1st day of January, 1863, there was no law creating the office of Librarian. Up to the year 1845, the books of the State were kept in a room at the Capitol, and were taken care of by the employees of the Executive Department, without any special pay for that service. On the 17th of December, 1847, the Legislature passed an act, authorizing the Governor "to appoint some fit and proper person to *act* as State Librarian, who shall be paid the sum of one hundred dollars for his services." See Cobb's New Digest, 1,036.

Before this act was passed, the Clerk of the Supreme Court had been looking after, and taking care of, the books without compensation, and the Legislature paid him by a subsequent appropriation. For this position there was no official term, no official oath, no official bond, nor yet any qualifications for the appointee, prescribed by law. The act of 1847 amounted to no more than saying to the Governor, you may employ some one to take care of the books of the State, provided you can have it done for one hundred dollars. Our position, that it was not an office, is made indisputably clear from the fact that persons holding office and persons who were ineligible to office under the Constitution and laws of the State, could act as Librarian. The Librarian, like the Governor's Messenger and other employees of the Department, was nothing more nor less than a servant of the Executive Department, appointed by the Governor, working under his direction, and removable at his pleasure. A minor could have acted as Librarian, and until the code was adopted, we know of no legal reason why a female could not have done so, if the Governor had deemed her a fit and proper person for the place. Any one of the State House officers, the Governor's Secretary, or any other office holder, could have retained his office, and at the same time, acted as Librarian, because the latter position was not an office.

As the books of the State increased, the compensation of the Librarian was increased, and he was also employed to receive the laws and journals from the State Printer, and see that they were distributed to the different counties of the State. All that he did was under the Governor's direction, and he was no more an officer, and no more administered law or justice, than the man who hauled the laws and journals to the several counties and delivered them to the proper officers, taking and returning receipts therefor. Both served the State in relation to the same matter, and both received pay from the State. In the light of the principles which we have asserted and discussed, we are unable to see how it is possible to adjudge Mr. Wellborn ineligible to a seat in the Senate, under the law and facts in his case.

We have thus gone through with a discussion of the principles which bear alike on the cases of all these gentlemen, and we have also applied these principles to the facts and circumstances of each particular case before the Board, and we confidently reassert our belief that the positions we have assumed are not only well founded in law, but impregnable against successful attack.

We come now to our last and final position in these cases. Suppose that we are wrong in all that we have said in this argument, (an admission that we do not make) still we insist that these Senators are entitled to the seats they occupy and claim, whether they have sworn truly or falsely in taking the oath prescribed in the act of 22d of December, 1869, and in the triumphant maintainance of this position, we appeal to the act itself. The first section of the act directs the Governor, by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the General Assembly of Georgia, as appears by the proclamation of George G. Meade, the General then commanding the Military District including the State of Georgia, dated the 25th of June, 1868, to appear at Atlanta, on a day to be named in the proclamation.

On the 22d of December, 1869, the proclamation of the Governor was issued, and by its mandate the persons elected, as aforesaid, were summoned to appear in this city on the 10th day of the present month.

All of these Senators are amongst the persons elected to the General Assembly, as appears by the said proclamation of Gen. Meade, and in obedience to the summons of the Governor, they appeared in this city on the day named in the summons.

The second section of the act directs that when the members so elected shall be convened as aforesaid, each and every member, and each and every person claiming to be elected as a member, shall, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the Constitution of Georgia, also take and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, one or other of two oaths prescribed in the Act. All of these Senators have taken the oath required by the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and in addition thereto have also taken and subscribed, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, one of the two oaths prescribed in the 2d section of the act.

The fourth section of the act declares that the persons elected as aforesaid, and entitled to compose such Legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of the act, by taking one of the oaths prescribed, shall thereupon proceed in the Senate and House of Representatives respectively to re-organize the same, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each House. All these Senators, together with their fellow Senators, did proceed, on the 10th day of the present month, to re-organize the Senate, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of the same, to-wit: A President and Secretary of said Senate.

The 7th section of the act provides that if any person shall, by force, violence or fraud, wilfully *hinder or interrupt* any person elected as aforesaid, from participating in the proceedings of said Senate, *after having taken one of said oaths* and otherwise complied with the provisions of the act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor.

The facts show that these gentlemen were elected, as appears by Gen. Meade's proclamation; that they appeared in this city at the time specified in the summons of the Governor; that they took the oath required by the Constitution of Georgia; that they also took, subscribed and filed one of the oaths prescribed in the act; that they proceeded, with their fellows, to reorganize the Senate, as directed, and have fully complied with all the requirements of the act.

If they have done this, the law declares it to be a felony in any person to willfully hinder or interrupt either of them by force, violence or fraud, from participating in the proceedings of the Senate.

Let Congress stand by the law as they themselves have made it. Let the military authorities in Georgia and at Washington see that the law is executed. Let no black man or white man, Republican or Democrat, be hindered, by force, violence or fraud, from participating in the proceedings of the Legislature, if he has been elected, has appeared, and has taken the oaths, as required by the law.

Let Congress, and the military, and the Legislature, and the people, all abide by the law as it is written, and if any of these Senators are guilty of perjury in taking the oaths prescribed, let the remedy provided in the act be applied, and let them be prosecuted, convicted and punished for the crime; and if they have rendered themselves infamous by taking a false oath to retain their seats, let the Senate expel them from the body, as it has the right and power to do, under the Constitution of the State.

Finally, we appeal to the brave and gallant men who compose the military power of the United States, to withhold from this suffering people every unnecessary blow. Let them remember, that it is not magnanimous to smite a people in their hour of adversity and friendlessness. Let them mete out to us the protection and benefits of the law and the Constitution, and thus shield and save the State from the ruin with which she is threatened.

In conclusion, we gratefully acknowledge the courteous bearing of this honorable Board toward us, during this investigation, and sincerely thank them for the patient and kindly hearing they have given us.

GEORGE N. LESTER,
JOHN COLLIER,
RICHARD H. CLARK,
Attorneys for the Senators.

The Latest News.

George D. Prentice is dead.

Gottschalk, the pianist, is dead.

Ohio has fully ratified the 15th Amendment.

The 15th Amendment hangs fire in the California Legislature.

Wm. Kriel, the wife murderer, was hung in Louisville on the 21st.

Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., is dead.

Richard Schell, of New York, testified that the gold panic of September was largely due to the Gold Exchange Bank.

The Tariff Bill comes up in Congress this week. Duties will be reduced on molasses, sugar, tea and coffee.

Ross, of Kansas, has introduced a Bill to aid the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Blacke Bey, the Turkish Minister, has spent five millions in six months, buying arms for Turkey.

Commissioner Delano decides that farmers are produce-brokers and liable to tax as such. The farmers will test it.

There is heavy skirmishing in Cuba, with victories on both sides. The Spaniards shoot prisoners in cold blood.

The iron operatives in La Creuzot, one of the heaviest manufacturing towns in Europe, have struck, entailing heavy losses.

Prince Arthur, of England, arrived in New York Friday at noon. He is slipping around as quietly as possible.

The Kansas Legislature are discussing a resolution asking Senators Ross and Pomeroy and Representative Clarke to resign.

The Mississippi Legislature memoralize Congress for amnesty for all disqualified by the 14th Amendment.

The Treasury has redeemed six millions of fractional currency in three months, against $300,000 for the previous three months.

New Advertisements.

"The Freemason."

NOW is the time to subscribe for the FREEMASON, the largest

MASONIC MONTHLY

in the World, and containing tidings from every quarter of the world.

CLUBS of 10 copies .... $1 50 each
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" of 50 copies .... 1 25 "
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jan25 w1w

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jan 25 d1f

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A COMPETENT, steady, reliable Printer, can secure a permanent and agreeable situation, at good wages, by making immediate application to me at this place
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jan25-d3t

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Sash, Doors and Blinds,

Made upon Short Notice.

SAWED SHINGLES AND LATHS,

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THE most recuperative, uniformly productive and wonderfully prolific in the world. Under a rigid system has reached a perfection in plant economy for fruit n and prolificacy illustrative of its distinctive characteristics. Can be planted successfully and profitably any time in this latitude, from the last week in March to the first in June, maturing from two to three weeks earlier, and yields a larger per cent. from the seed, with one-third more per acre than any other type of Upland Cottons, doubling Sea Islands, and Lints long, soft, silken, brilliant, white staple, equal in value. In its origin and propagation, the farmers and planters of the Cotton States have an inestimable benefaction.

For price of seed, etc., send for Circulars to J. H. & H. P. Jones, Jr., Herndon, Burke county, Ga. Write your Name, Post-office, Station, Town, County and State plain.

N. B. Parties selling Cotton Seed under our Mark, will be held amenable as infringers.
jan25-w1m

Early Cotton Seed.

WE have a few Bushels of the original "Boyd Prolific" Cotton Seed for sale. These seed have been carefully selected for Ten Years by Dr. Hunter, and the past season the entire crop yielded one pound of Lint to every two and seven-tenths pounds of Seed Cotton.
Prices reasonable. Apply soon, to
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Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers
jan25-deodtw

BONE FLOUR—BONE FLOUR.

CRACKED Bone, Bone Meal, Bone Flour, and Floated Bone, guaranteed to produce same effect at HALF COST of Peruvian Guano. Send for circular. Address
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jan25-w3m

Attention, Atlanta No. 1!

A MEETING of the Company will be held this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Engine House. Full attendance desired.
By order of the President.
jan25-d1t S. WILSON, Secretary.

A New and Superior Variety of Cotton,

WITH FROM 200 TO 300 OPEN BOLLS ON THE STALK.

THE HOLMES EARLY PROLIFIC.

THE EARLIEST MATURING AND LARGEST PRODUCING COTTON KNOWN

The Subscriber offers the Seed of the above named Variety of Cotton Recommending it:

1ST. ON Account of its early maturity; and 2d. Its immense yield. This is the first introduction of it into Georgia. It has stood a thorough and severe test on the River Lands of the Mississippi. Four years ago, a few seed (not more than twelve or fifteen) were brought by a traveler from California; and since that time, I have been growing and increasing my crops of it, and every season have met with success. It has improved in early maturity and productiveness—in both has proven itself a wonderful variety, and not to myself alone, but to every one who has grown it or seen it grow:

For Want of Space I Can Only Offer a Few Testimonials:

Selma, Ala. July 22, 1869.

DR. H. J. HOLMES—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 9th inst., duly received, and I have delayed writing you, than your early prolific Cotton might further develop what it was likely to do. I has surpassed my expectations, and is the wonder of the farming community, who are watching its daily growth with great anxiety, and is visited by them as they come to town both far and near. The stand is not good, because we planted it sparingly, you recollect; then the cut worm in the spring injured it. It has not yet grown very tall—say four to five feet—but has limbed out from bottom to top—full twice as much cotton, the planters say, as is general on their farms, and full as well matured, although we planted it three weeks later. There are from 100 to 300 bolls now on the stalks.
Very truly,
J. F. DENNIS, Cotton Factor.

Selma, Ala., September 4, 1869.

DR. H. J. HOLMES, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3d inst., just to hand and contents noted. I am very much pleased with the early prolific Cotton. It has come fully up to the description you gave it. In some instances, there are three bolls to the joint, and from eight to twelve bolls to the limb. But I consider its greatest merit to be its early maturity. Iam satisfied my little patch was three weeks early than an adjoining lot, planted on the same day mine was, (28th April). I am am also pleased to say that the staple is unusually long and fine.
Yours, very truly,
W. S. KNOX. Cotton Factor.

Union Springs, Ala., Sept. 6, 1869.

DR. H. J. HOLMES—Dear Sir: The Early Prolific Cotton is fully three or four weeks earlier in its maturity than any other Cotton planted in this neighborhood; at least, it has proved so with the experiment I made with it this year. I planted the Dixon on the 10th of April, and finished on the 17th with Peeler; yours on the 1st of May. Your Early Cotton had the first blooms. I shall give it a fair trial the next year, and will give you the result if desired.
Yours, most truly,
E. TROUP RANDALL.

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Against purchasing from other parties than my authorized Agents, as I have not more than one thousand or twelve hundred bushels of these Seed for Sale.

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Arrangements are made to supply parties wishing to plant only a small quantity of these Seed, by having them put up in small bags, neatly done up, and sent by Express, or as otherwise directed—price $2.

Orders for these small parcels, sufficient to plant one-quarter of an acre, must be made to
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J. F. DENNIS, Selma, Ala.
COLONEL LOCK, Union Springs, Ala.
GRAESER & SMITH, Charleston, S. C.

For my standing in Mississippi, I respectfully refer the public to Mr. P. W. J. Echols, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel Troutman, Fort Valley, Ga.; Hon. Wm L. Sharkey, Hon. T. J. Wharton, Jackson, Miss.
jan23— (dec31-d3m)

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☞ JUST OUT.—CHERRY PECTORAL Troches, superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York. No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. jan7-d&w3m

☞ JOHN D. POPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Atlanta, Ga., Office Granite Block, Broad street. jan4-d1m

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MOST EXTRAORDINARY
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THE largest lady in the world! Go and see her —for seeing is believing. The greatest curiosity in the world—the wild leopard boy. He has been on exhibition in the principal cities throughout Europe and America, and has been universally pronounced to be the greatest wonder living. Also, many other curiosities that are worthy of notice. To remain for a few days only, on Alabama street, a few doors above American Hotel. Doors open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents. jan25-d5t

ROLLER SKATING!

THE Skating Rink will open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoons, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Every forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock for

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Teachers will be in attendance during the day assemblies to teach gratuitously those whishing to learn. Admission free for Ladies and Children to morning and afternoon assemblies.

Hall over Glenn & Wright's, corner Forsyth and Railroad.

Package of 12 Tickets .... $3 00 cents.
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Half Tickets .... 25 cents.
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Piano Covers in great variety.
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It tells how Paris has become the gayest and most beautiful city in the world; how its beauty and splendor are purchased at a fearful cost of misery and suffering; how visitors are swindled by professional adventurers; how virtue and vice go arm-in-arm in the beautiful city; how the most fearful crimes are committed and concealed; how money is squandered in useless luxury; and contains over 150 fine Engravings of noted places, life and scenes in Paris. Agents wanted; canvassing books sent free. Address
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FORTY or Fifty Thousand lbs. of Shoulders and Rib Sides for sale. A bargain offered. Enquire at
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WHY is it that so many children die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained, it is certain.

Also, it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children can not be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms*; for so surely as they exist, can they be safely and certainly removed from the most Delicate Infant, by the timely use of

B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmless, contains no Mercury, being a purely Vegetable Composition, and may be administered with the utmost safety to children of all ages.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

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Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are B. A. This is the article that has been so

Favorably Known Since 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

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FORMERLY
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dec9-deod&w6m

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
All persons having demands against Benjamin F. King, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified and required to present them, properly attested to A. M. Reinhardt, (office in Railroad Block, Atlanta, Ga.) attorney for the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law. And all persons indebted to said deceased are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, through said A. M. Reinhardt. This January 11, 18[illegible].
MARY A. KING, Executrix.
jan12-d&w W. J. BOSTON, Executor.

WANTED TO RENT,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with five rooms and outbuildings, by a small private family, for which a liberal Rent will be paid. Apply at PEEPLES & STEVENS, or address Post-office Box 281. jan23-d3t

DR. HOOTE[illegible]
INFIRMARY FO[illegible]
BLIND!

Dr. W. A. Hooten's Infirmary for the [illegible] lanta, Ga., continues to grow in [illegible] public, and to extend the sphere of [illegible] The many remarkable cures perf[illegible] past year alone, places the stability of [illegible] tution outside of all question. The [illegible] mony of the large numbers, even [illegible] been permanently restored to sight by [illegible] irresistible. These persons are to be [illegible] most every section of Georgia, and [illegible] States. To this united testimony, [illegible] thousands of the most reliable people [illegible] well the history of the cases restored. [illegible] are incontrovertable, and are rapidly [illegible] their influence over the whole land [illegible] of unquestionable evidence can be [illegible] nished persons desiring information [illegible] are regularly coming in from all dire[illegible] the prospect promises a large increase [illegible] tions for the present year.

REFERENCE[illegible]

Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Jesse Boring, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Ex Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.
Hon. J. Erskine Judge U. S. D. C. [illegible]
Pemberton, Wilson, Taylor & Co., [illegible]
Jordan, Howard & Harralson, Atlanta, [illegible]
Moore & Marsh, Atlanta, Ga.
R v P S G Watson Mortonville, Ky.
Rev A S Worrell, Pres Lex Female [illegible]
Col W H Prudden, Dalton, Ga.
Rev I J Wood Rome, Ga.
Rev. Aug. W Walker, Conwayto [illegible]
Rev T B Murphy, Hogansville, Ga.
Hon C B Wooten, Dawson, Ga.
Rev B L Ross, M D, Fort Valley, Ga.
Hon W H C Davenport, Lone Star, [illegible]
Hon B A Turnipseed, Forestville, [illegible]
Capt S S Dunlap, Macon, Ga.
G S Dausher, Conductor S W Railroad, [illegible]
Col B A Thornton, Columbus, Ga.
I F Cox, Pres Fem Col. LaGrange, Ga.
Hon Wm M Tumlin, Cuthbert, Ga.
Hon J F Clark, Cuthbert, Ga.

CERTIFICATE[illegible]

The following general statement [illegible] publication by about one-fourth of [illegible] number of patients under treatment [illegible] It was published in Nov. 18[illegible], with [illegible] intimation to Dr. H. The remainder [illegible] tients were absent at the signing, and [illegible] portunity of affixing their signature[illegible]

IN voluntarily presenting this [illegible] to the Public, we are impelled by a [illegible] benefit those who, like ourselves, are a[illegible] diseases of the eye, and by a sense of [illegible] Hooten, who has permanently establi[illegible] firmary for the Blind in the city of [illegible] Dr. Hooten having been blind three years [illegible] and having been restored to sight by [illegible] tem of treatment which he now practi[illegible] qualified to sympathise with and [illegible] similarly afflicted.

Dr. H. is a high-toned gentleman, [illegible] to a fault. He gives his opinions [illegible] always in strict accordance with [illegible] his judgment. For success and estab[illegible] tion, he relies on his knowledge [illegible] the practice, and not upon combi[illegible] charges made against him. Governed [illegible] of policy, he has steadily avoided [illegible] tion against any misrepresentation.

Dr. H. does not profess to restore [illegible] cure diseased eyes by supernatural [illegible] as the laying on of hands, etc., (as is [illegible] him by many)—but to treat the eye [illegible] tional and scientific principles, and [illegible] remedies relied on by the best autho[illegible] titioners of the profession, together [illegible] combinations of his own, which [illegible] cessful trial has demonstrated to be [illegible] superior to any system of treatment [illegible] medical world.

Dr. Hooten is no adventurer. [illegible] humbug, and could not possibly be, [illegible] he might desire it, as is at once [illegible] flecting, impartial minds, for the [illegible] sons: 1. He is permanently located [illegible] where the true character of his prac[illegible] necessity be known to all the people [illegible] never locates permanently, but [illegible] keep on the move to avoid detection. [illegible] Georgian by birth, and is connected [illegible] the largest, most respectable and influ[illegible] lies in the State. 3. He was educated [illegible] State University of Georgia, and [illegible] medicine in the Old School at Louisvill[illegible] afterwards attended an extra course [illegible] 4. He has been a regular practicing [illegible] nineteen years, nearly all of which [illegible] spent in one of the most intelligent [illegible] sections of this State. He was eminently [illegible] ful as a general practitioner, and [illegible] highest esteem by his patrons. 5. Dr. H. [illegible] been practicing on the eye as a speci[illegible] city of Atlanta, Ga., for nearly twelve [illegible] vertising regularly and extensively in [illegible] journals, and has distributed broadc[illegible] Southern States his circulars, giving [illegible] the names of a large number of the [illegible] able and prominent citizens of Georgia [illegible] other States, together with certificate[illegible] cured by him, with name, post-office [illegible] strictly specified.

In making this record, we make no [illegible] we know whereof we affirm—or many [illegible] fore coming to Dr. H., had exhausted [illegible] best systems of treatment on the eye [illegible] medical profession. Many of us [illegible] blind, and many partially blind. [illegible] Many before us came to him blind [illegible] blind: they have been permanently [illegible] have returned home.

The foregoing statements make [illegible] proof which, we think, cannot fail to [illegible] mind of prejudice that is not wholly [illegible] reach of testimony:

Mrs A Turner, Newnan, Ga.
Mrs E A Pass, Gainesville, Ga.
Mrs T Thomas, Franklin, Ga.
Mrs M E Wilkes, Antioch, Ga.
Mrs M A Allen, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs M Wallace, Marietta, Ga.
Mrs Nancy Barge, Western Ga.
Mrs N Hearn, Palmetto, Ga.
Mrs N L Nelson, Union Springs, Ala.
Mrs E Trammel, Dallas, Ga.
Mrs S R Smith, Kedron, Ga.
Miss M J Huguley, Box Spring Ga.
Miss N E Puckett, Atlanta Ga.
Miss H M Phillips, Hogansville, Ga.
Miss M Jackson, Sparta, Ga.
Miss M Brown, Boll Factory, Ala.
Miss M M Lee, Fort Valley, Ga.
Miss N E Foster, Fairburn, Ga.
Miss J G Foster, Fairburn, Ga.
E M Butt, Buena Vista, Ga.
W H Brock, Ford's Store, Ga.
W J James, Fairburn, Ga.
J E Hart, Glennville, Ala.
J Roberson, Roswell, Ga.
B Camp, Mulberry, Ga.
H R Newsom, LaGrange, Ga.
R W Rowark, Cotton Gin, Texas.
H T Millican, Stone Mountain, Ga.
J R Goodrum, Clevelan , Ga.
G H Livingston, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
J S Gibson, Gordon, Ga.
W H Bryant, East Point, Ga.
S J Davis, Buchanan, Ala.
J F Russell, Cave Spring, Ga.
W L Isbell, Cedar Town, Ga.
A A Hill, Mulberry, Ga.
M B Hamby, Conyers, Ga.
J B W Jones, Greensboro, Ga.
B Kibbell, Charleston, Tenn.
J F Keebler, Midway, Tenn.
T K McDonald, Dalton, Ga.
J A R Hanks, Dalton, Ga.
M Allen, Antioch, Ga.

For five years I have suffered greatly [illegible] ular Conjunctivitis. For two years I [illegible] blind, and unable to give personal [illegible] affairs. The three years previous I [illegible] During the five years of my affliction, [illegible] physicians, without benefit. The disease [illegible] ually settled down into a more hopeless [illegible] this distressing condition, I placed myself [illegible] the treatment of Dr Hooten three weeks [illegible] one week I could see to make my way [illegible] the city. In two weeks, I wrote a long [illegible] to my family with my own hand. To-day, [illegible] of three weeks, I have indulged in [illegible] print. I have every reason to believe [illegible] soon be restored. I have conversed with [illegible] sons whom Dr. H. has entirely cured, [illegible] safe in advising all who are afflicted with [illegible] eyes, to make no delay in giving him a [illegible] every friend of suffering humanity, [illegible] opportunity of placing this statement [illegible] of the afflicted. C. R. McCUTCH[illegible]

Atlanta, August 18, 18[illegible]

P. S. After a test of months, the following [illegible] added: Dr. H., I am pursuing my regular [illegible] My eyes stand every test. The cure is [illegible] authorize you to so subscribe my name. C. R. [illegible]

Franklin, Ga., Jan. 2, 18[illegible]

ATLANTA, [illegible]

DR. W. A. HOOTEN: [illegible] ure to testify to your great skill in [illegible] eases of the eye, and to express to you [illegible] tude for the services rendered my [illegible] now seven years of age.

In July, 18[illegible], she had measles, and while [illegible] recovering from the attack, it was [illegible] her eyes were severely affected. [illegible] ly settled in the left eye, which [illegible] and the lids granulated. I had her [illegible] treatment of different physicians, and [illegible] ent remedies, with no permanent [illegible] sight was so severely affected, that [illegible] distinguish objects with the left eye [illegible] wear a shade over it constantly, as [illegible] very painful to her.

After the disease had run for [illegible] and I had almost despaired of any [illegible] recovery, I put her under your treatment [illegible] a little over four weeks the cure [illegible] and she now sees as well with the [illegible] considered lost, as with the other. [illegible] appearance, her eye is entirely [illegible] appearance and [illegible]

Very respectfully, your obedient [illegible] JOSEPH [illegible]

Infirmary on the corner Collins and [illegible] Office at Infirmary.

Bills for Professional services, Cash [illegible] sions. For Circulars apply to [illegible] jan18-d3m DR. W. A. [illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 25.

R. M. ROSE & Co.—Wholesale Dealers in pure Wines and Liquors, Atlanta, Ga.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—With *new type, improved presses*, and skilled workmen, we are prepared to execute Job Work in a *superior manner*, at *prices sure to suit*, at THE CONSTITUTION Job Office. All we ask is a trial.

Index to New Advertisements.

The Freemason—Geo Frank Gouley.
Landsberger's Lumber Yard—Opposite Georgia Railroad.
Early Cotton Seed—McDaniel & Strong.
Printer Wanted—D. W. D. Boully.
Wanted—J. S. Wilson.
Six Oaks Prolific Cotton—J. H. & H. P. Jones, jr.
Bone Flour—Lester Brothers.
Florida Water—Murray and Lanman.
Attention, Atlanta No 1—S. Wilson.
Extraordinary and astonishing—A few doors above American Hotel.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.—Among those who visited Dr. Murphy, since his arrival in Atlanta, for the skillful treatment of corns, etc., may be found several physicians, clergymen, judges, lawyers, merchants, and, in fact, every vocation of life. An array of testimony sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious or incredulous, may be seen at Dr. Murphy's office, and leaves no room for any excuse from those who are suffering from any disease of the feet. The Doctor will only remain for a few days longer at the United States Hotel.

THE GREEN LINE EXCURSION.—Mr. B. W. Wrenn has just communicated to us one or two additional facts in regard to this excursion. The excursion train will be followed by a freight train of fourteen or sixteen cars, loaded with those articles now chiefly obtained from the principal Northern cities, extending even as near to our own gates as Nashville and Chattanooga. The guests will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will be entertained by the City Council. The city of Jacksonville has also prepared entertainment. Over one hundred Atlanta merchants will go. The famous Pullman car line has been put at the disposal of the excursionists, through the politeness of Mr. Kimball. Mr. Wrenn is indefatigable, and is using every exertion to make the excursion a success. Will Atlanta co-operate?

EARNEST.

COMMITTEE appointed by the Mayor of Atlanta to meet the Green Line Excursion Train at Chattanooga, on the 25th inst:

J. H. Calloway, A. L. Fowler, E. E. Rawson, Dr. J. N. Simmons, W. R. Phillips, S. R. McCamy, William Markham, G. W. Adair, W. H. Brotherton, A. K. Seago, B. E. Crane, H. I. Kimball, W H. Howell.

The following gentlemen are appointed a Committee of Arrangement, to superintend the preparation of a banquet, to be given to the members of the Green Line Excursion, in this city, on Wednesday next:

William C. Anderson, V. Dunning, R. F. Maddox, S. R. McCamy, A. Austell.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM EZZARD, Mayor.

WANTED TO KNOW.—At the mast-head of the *New Era* are flaunted to the breeze the names of four Republican nominees for positions in the House of Representatives, as follows:

Republican Nominees for Officers of the House of Representatives—For Speaker, Hon. Robert L McWhorter of Greene county; for Clerk, John L. Newton, Esq, of Glynn county; for Door-Keeper, Alexander H. Gaston, of Bibb county; for Messenger, Moses H. Bently, of Chatham county.

Now, if this ticket had been fixed up by Democrats, we could understand the discrepancy which exists there, for Democrats do not subscribe to the doctrine of negro equality; but the whole thing being an ultra Radical arrangement, we hope the *New Era* will inform us why the two latter, negroes though they be, are not as much entitled to "Esq.," as the others? Decidedly this is not toting fair. It is hardly proper to "go back" on cuffee in that way. As the Irishman said, "One man's as good as another and a d—d sight better." —from a Radical point.

We beg the privilege of asking information on another point connected with the same subject. The present incumbent of the position of Door-Keeper for the House has always been regarded as a very good Radical, inasmuch as he was elected by the Radicals in the original organization of the House. He was the nominee of their caucus then, but received, if we mistake not, several Democratic votes on account of an empty sleeve he wears. Will the *New Era* inform us if it is the policy of its party to put out in the cold a one-armed white man, (Mr. Lineberger) and elect a big, stout, able-bodied buck negro in his place? And is the Radical party, thus early under its new *regime*, making apparent the disadvantage of a white skin?

DE GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE—RICHELIEU—E. ROSSE DALTON.—We are glad to see the legitimate drama again being enacted upon the boards of our Southern theatres. A local (who, *in this* capital, should, in politeness, be called *city editor*) is supposed to write a flattering article about a place of amusement, because he is complimented with a ticket, and that his article is flattering in proportion to the liberality of the manager towards himself and his PROTEGES, the PRINTERS; but in this instance the supposition, in *either* view, is groundless; for, in the first place, there were only two tickets sent to this office, and in the second place—contrary to the usual philosophical and logical sequence from that proposition—we have to say that we were highly delighted with, and exquisitely enjoyed, Dalton's masterly representation of Richelieu. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, a large and fashionable audience greeted Dalton's opening night.

Under the influence of his exquisite acting we imagined ourselves amidst those stirring scenes and thought we saw in Dalton the towering genius of Richelieu; but when he said, in the second act, to his Page Francis, "Put away the sword, boy, the State can be saved without it," we involuntarily thought, how true of this State, alas!

We have but two criticisms to make:

Dalton is to his troupe what Richelieu was to those who surrounded him—immeasurably their superior. With a well-supporting troupe, he, with his fine dramatic talent, would soon rank among the first of living actors. Young, a student and ambitious, he must succeed. Our other criticism is, that he allows just a little too much of his youthful vim to enter into his representation of the aged Cardinal.

We heartily commend this theatre to the good people of this city as a source of refined enjoyment.

Mr. Editor: I am strictly a conscientious man, and altogether "trooly loial" to our great and magnanimous government. But I am in trouble. I am a "trading" man. I have frequent transactions with my friend Jones. Now, Jones and I are friends of long standing, and such is our mutual confidence that the simple word of either of us is good as our bond. Thus, Jones sometimes promises to pay me (I'll say five hundred dollars) a certain sum of money at some specified time in the future; while, one the other hand, I sometimes promise to do the same thing for Jones. This is the way we do business. The transaction is *verbal*, and there is not the scratch of a pen between us; yet these transactions to all intents and purposes are identical with those where notes are given, and consequently sustain the same relationship (from an Internal Revenue stand point) to our great and glorious Government. But how is the thing to be did? I know that mine and your transactions should have stamps on them, but they are mostly verbal, and we can't do it. There is no place to make 'em stick to. Being a "loial" citizen, and a conscientious one in all such matters, I can not consent to defraud the Government, and so the thing troubles me sorely. I lay my grief before you and the public, hoping for a solution of some kind.

Yours, much distressed,
JNO. SMITH.

Jan. 24, 1870.

[We are sorry to find our esteemed friend, Smith, in such a peculiarly perplexing predicament, and regret still more our inability to suggest a remedy for his troubles; unless it be to advise him to walk manfully up to the Revenue office, and hand the stamps to the Collector, with an explanation. So far as the Government is concerned it would be just the same. We do not think the Government could collect from our friend Smith. As a legal proposition, it may be likened to one thus stated: If "distance lends enchantment to the view," and view refuses to pay it back again, can it be recovered by legal process? Perhaps the whole matter had better be referred to the Military Commission, or to the Attorney General.]

"Niggers to right of them,
Niggers to left of them,
Niggers behind them,
Big, greasy and black!"
[*Tennyson, altered.*

As our readers are aware, Cuffee has pretty much got possession of the General Assembly of Georgia, State House and all. That his Express Agency did not nominate one of sable hue to organise the House is a matter of some wonder. He might have done worse, perhaps did. But to the point. A member informs us that the letters and other mail matter of the gentlemen of the House comes to them through the hands of a big, burley negro, who brings the mail, all in a heap, from desk to desk, and gives letters to members with a very patronizing air. Now, the question arises somewhat in this wise:

The House is not yet organized. No motion for anything has ever yet been entertained. No resolution has been passed, and nobody has been appointed or commissioned to anything by the members; nor has anybody or anything been authorized by them to do this or that. This being the case, who constituted that negro the legislative postmaster? If Governor Bullock, what has he to do with mail matter belonging to members? If Mr. Dunning, what right has he to detach from the Post-office, in a bulk, the letters of members, and give them to an unauthorized person? A gentleman comes to the Legislature to represent his constituency, and when they communicate with him, he expects to obtain his letters by application at the Post-office, and it is not proper that such matters should be tampered with.

Is nothing sacred from Radical touch; and are gentlemen to be subjected to the presumptions of insolent negroes foisted upon them by, no one knows who?

We are very much of the opinion that Mr. Dunning would do well to keep the mail matter of members, in the Post-office until they call in person for it, or an organized House of Representatives shall send him a resolution authorizing other disposition of it. We insist upon it, that if Democratic members are to have the unsavory African thrust under their noses anyhow, let there be some little shadow of law for it.

Local and Business Notices.

NOTICE.—Col. T. M. Acton, is the duly authorized traveling Agent of THE CONSTITUTION, and we commend him to the attention of our friends wherever he may go in behalf of our interest.

Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are regularly authorized, as local Agents, to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE CONSTITUTION, at the following places:

J. B. AVEREA, Fayetteville, Ga.
W. H. STANSELL, Warrenton, Ga.
JOE MCCONNELL, Calhoun, Ga.
JUDGE T. O. JACOBS, Forsyth, Ga.
ROCKWOOD CUMMINGS, Depot Agt, Palmetto, Ga.
Col. J. H. LOGAN, Griffin, Ga.
W. A. JONES, West Point, Ga.
KNOTT & NOLAN, McDonough, Ga.
O. P. SKELTON, Alpharetta, Ga.
WARREN & KEMP, Albany, Ga.
R. C. BEAVERS, Campbellton, Ga.
JAS. T. LAMKIN, Lawrenceville, Ga.

PECK, DESAULLES & Co., are selling Dry Goods at cost. Jan23-d6t

BUY

MAGAZINES, Music, Law Books, etc., bound, and old books re-bound quick and cheap, by Hanleiter. nov14-dtf

"Do you sell goods to Richardson?" "Yes. I sell him very low. I would advise you to buy House Furnishing goods and Stoves from him."
Jan23-d3t N. Y. AGENT.

FOR SALE.—Spring City Brass and Iron Foundry, situated near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot, Huntsville, Alabama. For particulars, address
SAMUEL J. SHANKLIN,
Jan22-d1w Huntsville, Ala.

YOUR

AT COST! AT COST!—Preparatory to taking our semi-annual inventory, we offer the following goods at cost:

Black and Colored Silks,
Irish and French Poplins,
Merinos, Delaines, Poplins,
Empress Cloths, Velours, Ottomans,
Flannels, Linseys, Blankets,
Shawls, Cloaks, Cassimeres, etc.

All other goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

We guarantee to sell goods as low as any house in the city. Come and satisfy yourself.
PECK, DESAULLES & CO.,
64 Whitehall Street.
Jan23-d6t

WM. R. HANLEITER, Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer, etc., Granite Block Atlanta, Ga. nov14-dtf

FINE Bed-room, Parlor Furniture and Side-boards at cost for next thirty days, at Chastaine & Fox's, Broad street.
Jan4-dtf

FURNITURE

A DRAWING ROOM CHAT.—The following conversation took place in the drawing room of a mansion on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, one pleasant forenoon about ten days ago. (Two ladies, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Knight, had just dropped in for a morning's call on Mrs. Rapelje, the lady of the house.)

Mrs. M.—My dear Mrs. Rapelje, are you sick? You look quite delicate.

Mrs. R.—No; not sick, exactly; but suffering from debility, and dreadfully nervous. Do you know, I could cry this minute.

Mrs. K.—Too much excitement, I'm afraid.

Mrs. R.—Perhaps. But what can one do? In the gay season, one must give parties and attend them.

Mrs. M.—I suppose so. Fashion is law—more's the pity. But you must take something to tone your system, or you'll break down.

Mrs. R.—I hate medicine! But you shall prescribe for me. What would you advise?

Mrs. M.—Well; I'll tell you my plan. Whenever I'm nervous or hysterical, or have a headache, or am at all out of sorts, I take a couple of tablespoonfuls of Plantation Bitters once or twice a day for a week or so, and it invariably brings me round.

Mrs. K.—I do the same thing, with the same pleasant result. I have implicit faith in this article.

Mrs. R.—Well, ladies, on your recommendation, I'll try it.

"SEA MOSS FARINE can be taken into the stomach of the most delicate, and is just the thing for invalids and all those desiring a light and delicate food."—*Post.*
Jan25-deod1w&w1t

OF

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENSE.—"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and anti-bilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorer been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safe-guard against epidemics, as a production against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent, as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the best defense of health under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.
Jan18-deod1w&w1t

RONDEAU & CO.,

WANTED.—A good Book-Binder. Apply at once for steady situation and good wages to W. R. HANLEITER.
dec14-tf

ONE room of the Rourk Corner for rent. One of the best business stands in Atlanta.
dec29-dtf W. H. BROTHERTON.

EVERYBODY should have one of Hanleiter's Memoranda cases, with name gilded on it—$1.00. nov14-dtf

15 DECATUR ST.
Jan8-dtf

Latest Market Reports.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

OFFICE OF THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1870.

Cotton Market.

Market quiet at 23¾.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Financial Market.

Exchange on New York buying at par selling at ¼c premium. Gold, buying at 1 20 selling, 1 22; Silver, buying, 1 15, selling 1 20; Gold Dust, buying 1 10, selling, 1 15; Bullion, buying 1 25, selling, 1 30. No change in quotations of stocks and uncurrent bills.

Georgia Bank Notes.

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	@ 99
Central Railroad and Banking Company	@ 99
Marine Bank of Georgia	@ 98
Bank of Middle Georgia	@ 93
Bank of Athens	@ 50
Bank of Fulton	@ 90
Bank of Savannah	@ 25
City Bank of Augusta	@ 10
Bank of the State of Georgia	@ 05
Bank of Empire State	@ 05
Merchants' and Planters' Bank	@ 02
Bank of Commerce	@ 02
Manufacturers' Bank—Macon	@ 02
Union Bank	@ 02
Mechanics' Bank	@ 00
Planters' Bank	@ 30
Augusta Savings Bank	@ 60
Northwestern Bank	@ 65
Timber Cutters' Bank	@ 00

South Carolina Bank Notes.

Bank of South Carolina	@ 97
Union Bank	@ 93
Peoples' Bank	@ 85
Bank of Newberry	@ 75
Bank of Charleston	@ 25
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank	@ 14
Bank of Hamburg	@ 04
Bank of Camden	@ 43
Bank of Chester	@ 10
Bank of Georgetown	@ 10
Bank State of South Carolina, old	@ 40
Bank State of South Carolina, new	@ 10
Exchange Bank	@ 02
Southwestern Railroad, new	@ 65
State Bank	@ 16
Merchants' Bank	@ 05
City of Charleston notes	@ 90
Planters' Bank of Fairfield	@ 04
Carolina Treasury Notes	@ 75

Bonds and Stocks.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	50@	60
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	75@	87
Mont. and W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	85@	87
Mont. and W. Pt. Bonds, income	65@	70
Mont. and W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	20@	25
Macon and Western Railroad Stock	1 15@1	20
Macon and Augusta, endorsed	85@	90
Macon and Augusta, not endorsed	80@	85
Macon and Augusta Stock	20@	25
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	93@	95
Muscogee Railroad Stock	95@	97
Columbia S. C. Bonds	68@	70
Georgia 6 per cent	78@	80
Georgia 7 per cent	88@	90
Georgia Coupons	85@	90
North Carolina 6 per cent	30@	40
North Carolina Coupons	30@	35
Tennessee 6 per cent	40@	50
Tennessee coupons	50@	60
South Carolina Bonds, old	70@	75
South Carolina Bonds, new	70@	75
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	75@	80
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	75@	80
Memphis and Charleston R. R. Bonds	85@	90
Georgia Railroad Bonds	98@1	01
Georgia Railroad Stock	1 05@1	07

Dried Fruit.

Peeled Peaches 10a12c; not peeled 5½ a6c; Apples 4a5c.

Grain Market.

New corn 1 25a1 28 shelled; no old in the market. Wheat may be quoted at 1 40 a1 50 for prime red, and 1 50a1 60 for prime white. Oats are in fair demand at 85c; black, for seed, 85. Rye in good supply at 1 40.

Bacon Market.

Fair stock of new bacon in market. We quote as follows: Bacon, clear sides, 19; clear rib sides 18½; shoulders 14; hams 20a21. Bulk meats, clear sides, 17; clear rib sides 16½; shoulders 13; hams 16¾a18. Lard, tierces, 19a19½; cans, 19a20. Hogs in good demand with light supply. Worth to-day 10a10½ gross; net 12½a13.

Flour Market.

Superfine per bbl. 5 75a6 25; extra 6 50 a7 00; family 7 00a7 50; fancy 8 00a8 50.

Cow Feed.

Peas, none; pea meal, none; oil meal, 4 50 a5 00 per bbl, 200 lbs; bran, 1 50 per 100 lbs; prime clover hay, 1 85a2 00 per 100 lbs. Kentucky Cow Feed, $1 per bushel.

Grocery Market.

Corn meal in fair demand at 1 30a1 35. Rice, 9½a10c, tierces. Soap, 7a9c. Candles, adamantine, 17a18c; Tallow 12a15c. A, Sugar, 17c; Extra C, 16½; Yellow, C, 16; Brown, 15½a16. Rio Coffee, 22a25½. Beeswax, 33 a34. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 40a2 50. N. O. Syrup, 80a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 57½. Pepper, 37½. Race Ginger, 25. Starch 10. Extra State cheese, 20c; Factory, 21a22c; English dairy, 24c. Goshen butter 45c; Tennessee, 35c. Apples 5 00a7 00 per bbl.

Fertilizers.

Dickson's Compound, 66 00 per ton; Soluble Pacific 72 50; Acid Phosphate of Lime 52 50; Wilson's Ammoniated Sup. Phos. Lime, 65 00a70 00 cash, 75 00 time; Virginia Land Plaster 22 50; Baugh's Rawbone Sup. Phos. 70 00; Coe's Sup. Phos. 70 00; Ground Bone 65 00; Willingham Fertilizer 65 00 cash, 75 00 time; Whann's Rawbone Sup. Phos. 70 00 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sup. Phos. 75 00; Chesapeake Guano 75 00 cash, 85 00 time; Georgia Fertilizer 70 00 cash, 80 00 time. Oakley Mills Flour of Rawbone (at mills.) 75 00; pure Dissolved Bone (at mills.) 75 00. Sea Fowl Guano, 72 50; Etiawan No. 1, 62; No. 72 00; Peruvian Guano 115 00; Rhodes' Superphosphate 67 50; Mape's Superphosphate 70 00; Zell's Superphosphate 70 00.

Tobacco Market.

Low grades, 60; Medium, 62½a70; Good medium, 70a80; Fine, 90a1 00; Choice, 1 25; Leaf, 25c.

A PROCLAMATION.

$2,000 REWARD.

GEORGIA:

By Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of said State.

Whereas, Official information has been received at this Department that a murder was committed in the county of Troup, in this State, on the person of Peter Smith, a person of color, whose body was found on Saturday, the 8th inst., with indications that he had been shot in the back, and his throat cut from ear to ear, and that said murder is alleged to have been committed on the Tuesday night previous, by one Robert P. Bellah, (white) who has fled from justice: And, whereas, it has also been officially communicated to this Department that a most atrocious murder was committed in the county of Houston, in this State, on the 16th inst., upon the body of a colored man, as is alleged, by one Greenberry B. Bonhart, and that the said Bonhart has fled from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that they may be brought to trial for the crime with which they stand charged respectively,

I have thought proper, to issue this, my Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of One Thousand Dollars each for the apprehension and delivery of the said Robert P. Bellah and Greenberry B. Bonhart, with evidence sufficient to convict, to the Sheriff of the respective counties where said crimes have been committed.

And I do moreover charge and require all officers in this State, civil and military, to be vigilant in endeavoring to apprehend the said fugitives from justice, in order that they may be brought to trial for the offense with which they stand charged.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State at the Capitol, in Atlanta, this the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety-Fourth.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

By the Governor:
DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Robert P. Bellah is about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light frame, dark hair and eyes, dark complexion, and weighs about 130 to 135 pounds.

The said Greenberry B. Bonhart is about 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, caused by erysipelas, little finger on left hand crooked, wore dark tweed sack coat and pants when last seen—is a wheelwright by trade.
Jan22-d3t&w1t

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Reconstruction Committee met and unanimously agreed to report to the Senate the Virginia bill and press its passage to-day, if possible. Bingham accepts it, and other Republicans, as far as heard from, will vote for it.

In the House, several bills appeared under regular call.

A contest arose over the reference of the Postal Telegraph bill. It was finally referred to a special committee of seven—a triumph for the friends of the bill.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Senate.

Revenue receipts to-day, $617,000.

Delano will recommend that the Indian Territory be formed into assessive and collection districts, for the purpose of collecting tax on tobacco, whisky and most liquors.

The Ways and Means Committee seems to favor the raising of the duty on all manufactured iron and steel.

The Supreme Court to-day decided, in a case coming from the Northern District of Alabama, that the plea of Confederate authority is no justification for indictment, arrest and imprisonment of a party for treason against that power by its courts, officers and grand juries.

Gov. Walker holding that the joint resolution adjourning the Legislature was void without his approval, he will proclaim its convocation as soon as the President signs the bill.

Appointments.—Jas. G. Tracey, Postmaster at Houston, Texas. Hamilton Taylor, Collector of Customs for Pearl River, Miss. James P. Butler, Collector of Customs at Brazos and de Santiago. Isaac Strall, Appraiser of Merchandize at Savannah. Geo. P. Peck, Collector Internal Revenue 2d North Carolina District. Wm. L. Fernold, Assessor 5th Virginia District. David H. Starback, U. S. Attorney for North Carolina, Lucien B. Eaton, U. S. Marshal for Western Tennessee. Commodore John Rodgers, Rear-Admiral.

In the Senate Morrill qualified as Fessenden's successor.

A bill to provide a national currency of coin notes and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes was taken up and discussed till Executive session.

In the House, among the bills introduced, were the following:

For resuming possession of lands granted to Arkansas for a railroad from the Mississippi, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary.

For paying letter carriers $1,200 per annum.

For increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, and defining the jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

For conveying certain property in Beaufort District, South Carolina, for school purposes.

For paying black and white soldiers equal bounties.

For establishing postal telegraph. Referred to special committee of seven.

A resolution, declaring in the opinion of the House, owing to its peculiar duties, the Committee on elections, a judicial body in deciding questions, should act according to all the rules of law as purely as though each member was under oath in each case passed. Yeas 138, nays 25.

The House then took up the Virginia Bill, and after a very sharp debate between Bingham, Butler, and Farnsworth, mostly of a personal character, it concurred in the Bill as it came from the Senate, which was passed by a strict party vote.

House adjourned.

BOSTON, January 24.—The bark Julia brings Haytien advices to the 14th.

The Provisional Government has decreed an export tax of 4 cents per pound on coffee, commencing 1st February.

The troops sent south to suppress important disturbances which threatened the new Government, report everything quiet.

LYNCHBURG, Jan. 24.—The sleeping car of the train which left here at five twenty on Friday, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a wheel, and was dragged some distance and thrown down a precipice and dashed to pieces. The conductor, Mellon, Gen. Wm. C. Roddy, Mississippi, and ten other occupants of the car were severely bruized and injured. The passengers were placed on other cars and proceeded on their journey.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—The Distillers' Association to protect themselves against Delano's decision, favor forty-eight hours fermentation.

The cigar makers are on a strike.

RICHMOND, Jan. 23.—The news of the passage of the bill admitting the State, was received after dark.

There appeared to be a general feeling of welcome relief, but none of the demonstrations of joy that followed the news of the passage of Bingham's unconditional bill in the House.

The City Council, upon receipt of the intelligence, passed resolutions hailing with delight Virginia's return to the Union, and requesting for one hundred guns to be fired at daylight to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—A colliery riot is in progress at Sheffield. Serious results anticipated.

At a fire panic at St. Joseph's Chapel, yesterday, 15 persons were trampled to death and a great many injured.

Five hundred European clergymen will attend the Evangelical Alliance in New York, September 5th.

MADRID, January 24.—The Duke of Montpensier has been elected Deputy to the Cortes.

Telegraphic Markets,

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton firmer; sales 4 500 bales at 25½. Flour: State and Western 5a10c better on low grades; Southern rather more active at 5 50a9 75. Wheat closed quiet, unchanged. Corn dull; new mixed western 94a98. Pork steady. Lard quiet, heavy; kettle 17¼a18. Whisky 1 01. Rice dull at 6a7. Sugar quiet. Coffee and molasses dull. Turpentine 45a45½. Rosin 2 10a8 00. Freights steady.

Money easy at 5a7. Gold declined, closing at 1 20⅞. Governments a fraction lower, but firm at close. 1862s 15⅛. Southerns generally dull.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Cotton firmer at 25. Flour easier, but prices unchanged; Howard Street superfine 4 75a5 00. Wheat firm; choice Maryland 1 30a1 45; Pennsylvania 2 30. Corn steady; white 98a1 00; yellow 92a95. Provisions strong. Pork 29 50a30 00. Shoulders 13¾a14¼. Whisky held at 1 00; Virginias old 48½. 66s 58; 67s 54. North Carolinas, new, 40 bid.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Corn steady; yellow, sacked, 80; white 82a86. Whisky 93 Provisions firm. Pork 27 00a27 50. Bacon quiet; clear sides 16¼. Lard dull—prime to choice kettle 15¾a16 Shoulders 13a13¼.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Corn unchanged; sacked 93. Mess pork at 28 50. Bacon shoulders 13¼; clear sides 16½. Lard 17. Whisky 95.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Corn unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Cotton active at 24¼a24½; sales 7,350 bales; receipts 12,374 bales; exports to Liverpool, 4,203 bales; coastwise, 1,208 bales. Flour quite firm—superfine 5 35a5 85; extra 6 00a6 25. Corn—white 1 05; yellow 1 00a1 10. Oats firm—St. Louis 70. Bran 1 30 Hay 33 00. Pork dull—mess 30 00. Bacon shoulders firm at 14⅞; sides scarce at 17¾; clear sides 18a18¼. Lard—tierce 16¼; keg 17¾a18. Sugar-cured hams 25. Sugar firm at 12¼a12¾. Molasses—prime 69a70. Whisky 97a1 05. Coffee—fair 15¼a15½; prime 17¼a17½. Gold 1 21⅛. Sterling Exchange 31½. New York Sight Exchange ⅛c discount.

Continuous rains restrict business.

MOBILE, January 24.—Cotton in good demand, and closed firm; sales 2,500 bales; middlings 24; receipts 1,529 bales; exports 3,225 bales.

AUGUSTA, January 24.—Market firmer, with light offerings; middlings 24; sales 461 bales; receipts 439 bales.

CHARLESTON, January 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 24¼a24½; sales 400 bales; receipts 869 bales.

SAVANNAH, January 24.—Cotton market firm and advancing; middlings 24⅝; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 2,961 bales; exports 2,577 bales.

WILMINGTON, January 24.—Spirits turpentine steady—held at 42 Rosin quiet—strained 1 50. Crude turpentine steady at 1 65a2 80. Tar steady at 2 10. Cotton quiet at 23a23½.

HAVRE, January 24.—Cotton opens quiet both on spot and afloat at 128½f.

LIVERPOOL, January 24, evening.—Cotton buoyant; uplands 11⅝; Orleans 11⅞; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 6 000 bales. Lard active at 73. Turpentine 32s. 9d.

The Virginia Bill, after tossing back and forth from Senate to House, passed the Senate, requiring legislators to take the 14th Amendment oath, prohibiting the State from depriving negroes of voting or holding office, and making them equal sharers in the school fund with the whites. The bill goes back to the House.

Late News.

The Tennessee Legislature thanks Senator Fowler for doing his duty in disregard of partisan interests.

The Boston City Council refuse to appoint a committee to offer hospitality to Prince Arthur.

The Erie Railroad made two and a half millions more last year, than the year before.

The German Bishops in the Ecumenical Council resolved to go home unless the numbers of members in dioceses be considered in voting.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Depot is jammed with freight. The Company has issued notice that no more freight will be received until the blockade is relieved.

Sumner and Trumbull had a tart, fiery debate on the Virginia bill. Trumbull accused Sumner of effrontery. Sumner sent it back. The Vice-President called both to order.

Governor Fletcher and Auditor Thompson, of Missouri, have been swindling the State by drawing supplies of beef, corn, etc., from the Penitentiary. They are merely anticipating the future.

The petition for Congress to pass a 16th Amendment letting women vote, has been presented, and Senator Pomeroy has introduced the Bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Archbishop Duchamps, of Mecklin, who is at the head of the Infallibility party in the Ecumenical Council, has been appointed Primate of Belgium.

The Iowa House has ratified the 15th Amendment, but the Senate refused to concur in the House action. The Senate passed ratification resolutions of their own, which the House has not concurred in. So the ratification is but half passed.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

WILL be sold before the City Hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on the first Tuesday in February next, between the lawful hours of sale, the following city lots, or parcels of land, for taxes for the year 1869:

City lot, being one-half of No 18, in Ward 1; land lot 83, corner of West Hunter and Haynes streets, containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Mrs Hannah Haney.

City lots No 2 and 15, in Ward 1, land lot 83, on West Hunter street, containing — acres. Mayor and Council vs Wm Pettus.

City lot in Ward 5, land lot 78, on Broad street, running through to Forsyth street, containing 45x67 feet, more or less. Mayor and Council vs E R Sasseen.

City lot, or parcel of land in Ward 4, land lot 46, on Jackson, Harris and East side of Cain streets, containing 6 acres, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Mrs Josephene Towns.

City lot in Ward 1, land lot 108, corner of Humphreys and Race Track streets, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Wm Broomhead, colored.

City lot in Ward 1, land lot 83, on an alley near Mangum and Rock streets, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Jacob Brewer.

City lot, being part of No 136, in Ward 5, land lot 78, on Baker street, between Luckie and Marietta streets, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs W J Bryant.

City lot in Ward 3, land lot 48, in South-eastern part of the city, near city limit, containing 1½ acres, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Phillip Grover.

City lot, being part of No. 259, in Ward 3, land lot 52, on Butler street, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs James Cleveland.

City lot No 86 in Ward 4, land lot 51, on Calhoun street, containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Gay and Adamson.

City lot in Block 16, being ¼ of No 7 in Ward 4, land lot 46, on an alley near the corner of Irwin and Buses alleys, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Robt Green, col.

City lot, being half of No. 7, in Ward 4, land lot 46, on alley near corner of Irwin and Buses alleys, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Houston.

City lot, being half of No 27, in Ward 1, land lot 82, corner Gray and D'Alvigny streets, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Thomas Jones.

City lot No 129 in Ward 5, land lot 78, on Marietta street, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Wm Kean.

City lot in Block 30, Ward 2, land lot 76, corner Pryor and Jones streets, containing 50x163 feet more or less. Mayor and Council vs — Lane.

City lot in Block 30, Ward 2, land lot 76, corner Rawson and Farmwalt streets, containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs A H Lee

City lot in Ward 1, land lot 78, on Mineral Spring street, containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Mineral Springs Company.

City lot, being half of No 5, in Ward 1, land lot 82, on Victoria and Jon streets, containing 3-16 of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Robt Martin.

City lot in Ward 2, land lot 85, west of McDaniel street, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor vs George McKenney, col.

City lot in Ward 1, land lot 108 on Race Track street, containing 1-20 of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Burrel Martin, col.

City lot in Ward 5, land lot 79, on Luckie street containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Wm Parker.

City lot in Ward 4, land lot 51, on Harris street, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Robt Prince.

City lot in Ward 4, land lot 19, near Randolph street, in the eastern part of the city, containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs. Harrison Perkins, col.

City lot in Ward 4, land lot 52, on Collins street, between Gilmer and Decatur streets containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Wm N Rains.

City lot in block 9, ward 4, land lot 46, on Buses' alley, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Gabriel Russel, col

City lot in Ward 1, land lot 83, on Davis street, containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Mrs D lia Ross' estate.

City lot in Ward 2, land lot 85, west of McDaniel street, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs J A Reeves.

City lot in Ward 5, land lot 81, on Marietta street, containing 3-8 of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs John M Smith, — Lowe, agent.

City lot in Ward 3, land lot 53, corner Martin and Richardson streets, on Summer Hill, containing 3-8 of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs David Scott, col

City lot in Ward 1, land lot 84, on Peters street, containing 22x100 feet, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Henry Turnipseed.

City lot No 20, in Ward 4, land lot 21, corner Ezzard Lane and Foster streets containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Sam Tanner.

City lot in Ward 2, land lot 75 on Crew and McDonough streets, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Larry Thomas, col.

City lot in Ward 1, land lot 109, on Parson's street, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Peter Upshaw.

City lot in Ward 4, land lot 45, on Foster, and each side of Cornelia streets, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs. Joseph Veal.

City lot in Ward 1, land lot 83, on Race Track streets, west of Haynes, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs David West.

City lot in block 166, Ward 5, land lot 78, on Luckie and Hayden streets, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs P Weaks.

City lot in Ward 5, land lot 79 corner Fowler and Mills streets, containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Misses Williams and Anderson.

POSTPONED SALES.

City lot or parcel of land in Ward 2, land lot 86, in the south-west part of the city, containing 18 acres, more or less. Mayor and Council vs M Kreis, postponed from November sales.

City lot No 61, in Block 15, Ward 4, land lot 51, on Houston street, containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs J T Giles, postponed from December sales.

City lot in Ward 1, block 27, land lot 83, corner Rhodes and Haynes streets containing ¼ an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs Christopher Sullivan, postponed from December sales.

City lot No 92, Block 15, Ward 4, corner Ellis and Collins streets, containing 3-8 of an acre, more or less. Mayor and Council vs W D Ellis, postponed from November sales.

City lot or parcel of land in Ward 3, land lots 44 and 58, on Hill, Grant and Glynn streets, adjoining Old Fair Grounds, containing 23 acres, more or less. Mayor and Council vs J M Mabbitt, postponed from November sales.

JOHN THOMAS, Marshal.
Jan2-doatw

GEORGIA, Gwinnett County.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JAN. 21, 1870.

GEORGE W. LEE has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 2d day of February, 1870, at my office.
JAMES T. LAMKIN, Ordinary.
Jan23-d1t&w1t Printers fee $3

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JAN. 22, 1870.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 1st day of February 1870, at my office.
JAS. L. WILSON, Ordinary.
Jan-23-1t&w2t Printers fee $3.

GEORGIA, Campbell County.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JAN. 21, 1870.

JOEL HELMS has applied for Exemption of Personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th day of February, 1870, at my office in Campbellton, in said county.
R. C. BEAVERS, Ordinary.
Jan21-d1t&w2 Printer's fee $3.

GEORGIA, Gwinnett County.

WHEREAS, Singleton G. Howell, having applied to be appointed guardian of the property of Rowland Waits and Alice Waits, orphans of James Waits, deceased.

This is to cite all persons concerned to be and appear at the term of the Court of ordinary after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice, and show cause, if any they can, why the applicant should not be intrusted with the guardianship of the property of the said Rowland and Alice Waits.

Witness my hand and official signature, this January 18, 1870.
JAMES T. LAMKIN, Ordinary.
Jan21-w30d Printer's fee $5

GEORGIA, Henry County.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JAN. 18, 1870.

JOSHUA WYATT applies for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 A. M., on the 31st day of January, 1870, at my office.
GEO. M. NOLAN, Ordinary.
Jan19-d1t&w2t

GEORGIA, Milton County.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1870.

MRS. ANNA SHERMAN, wife of B. B. Sherman, applies for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office in Alpharetta.
O. P. SKELTON, Ordinary.
Jan21-d&w1t Printer's fee $3.

L. H. BRADFIELD'S COLUMN.

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S

FEMALE REGULATOR,

Woman's Best Friend

THIS valuable Medicine is prepared for WOMEN exclusively, and to be used by WOMEN only. It is adapted especially to those cases where the WOMB is disordered, and will cure any irregularity in the "menses," except in such cases as require a surgical operation. As these last are very rare, the FEMALE REGULATOR is of almost universal application. In a sudden check of the "monthly courses" from COLD, trouble of mind or like cause, it acts like a charm, by RESTORING THE DISCHARGE IN EVERY INSTANCE, thus relieving the fever, headache, pain in the small of the back and "lower stomach," flushes of heat about the face, chilly sensations, burning of the eyelids and general restlessness. Taken in time, all these symptoms pass away immediately, without injury to the constitution. Frequently, however, the proper remedy is not applied in time, the disease becomes chronic, and the foundation laid for numberless evils to the constitution of the woman. The next "turn" comes around and there is no "show," or perhaps the "whites" will appear. There will be some uneasiness about the womb, but very little or none of the natural fluid escaping. The complexion becomes sallow, bowels swollen, a sort of greenish caste about the face, constant dull aching pains in the head, weight in the lower stomach and back, with or without whites, palpitations of the heart, pallor, exhaustion, indigestion, weariness, langour, aching across the loins, loss of appetite, pain in left breast, tightness across the chest, cough and giddiness. If still allowed to go on, "green sickness" will be fully developed—the headache becomes severe, with loss of memory, diminishing sensibility, SICK STOMACH, dyspepsia no relish for food, loss of flesh, increased fluttering of the heart SWELLING OF THE FEET, legs and body and occasional spitting of blood. The slightest effort causes HURRIED BREATHING, almost SUFFOCATION. The skin is flabby and a "doughy feel." This is a sad picture, but it is the condition of thousands of women between the ages of 15 and 45, who are brought to the verge of the grave by ignorance or neglect to take the proper remedy. To all who are afflicted with any of the symptoms above mentioned, in connection with an irregularity of the "monthly sickness," we earnestly say TAKE DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. A few ounces taken, you will at once experience its benefits, and with a little patience you will be fully restored to health.

This remedy has been extensively used for upwards of twenty years by many of the most experienced and successful Physicians of Georgia.

We repeat, that Dr. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR is prepared for WOMEN, and to be used by Women only.

A trial is all we ask.

Prepared and sold in any quantity, by
L. H. BRADFIELD,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

☞ Sold by Druggists generally.

ATLANTA, GA., December 29th, 1868.

DR. J. BRADFIELD—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that some time previous to the late war, I used, with the utmost success, on a servant girl, your FEMALE REGULATOR, prepared then at Bradfield's Drug Store, West Point, Ga. She had been suffering severely from suppressed menstruation, and this Medicine soon restored her to health. She is, to-day, living in Atlanta, sound and well

I will state, further, that I know of its being used, with equal success, on a servant girl of my brother-in law, Professor Rutherford, of Athens, Ga. This woman had, I think, been diseased for six years. She was a house servant, and seemed cured, up to the time of "freedom." I do not hesitate to indorse your preparation for the purposes for which you recommend it.

Yours truly, JNO. C. WHITNER.

STATE OF GEORGIA, TROUP COUNTY.

This is to certify that I have examined the recipe of Dr. Joseph Bradfield, of this county, and, as a medical man, pronounce it to be a combination of Medicines of great merit in the treatment of all the diseases of females for which he recommends it.
WM. P. BEASLEY, M. D.
This December 21st, 1868.

MOUNTVILLE, 1868.

DR. J. BRADFIELD—Dear Sir: I have much pleasure in saying I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects of your Female Regulator in this neighborhood. WM. H. FINCHEN.

MOUNTVILLE, 1868.

DR. J. BRADFIELD—Dear Sir: I have repeatedly used, in my family, your Female Regulator, and have, in every case, met with complete success
G. L. DAVIS.

☞ I also prepare, and have for sale, a YEAST POWDER, equal to the best, and for much less price

☞ I also prepare a LIQUID BLUING, now in use by many of the best house keepers in the city, and pronounced by them to be very superior.

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.
Sole Agent for Geo. M. Hay's
Sure Cure for Intemperance.
feb16-eodly

DR. O. S. PROPHITT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Is still Manufacturing all of His Celebrated

Family Medicines,

CONSISTING OF HIS

LIVER MEDICINE,

Anodyne Pain Kill It.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

AGUE PILLS!

Dysentery Cordial, Female Tonic,

—AND—

PURIFYING PILLS,

As heretofore, and will attend to all business in his line that comes to his office.

Will prescribe for patients when consulted, and examine any that come to his office at any time, (Sundays excepted.)

Will treat secret diseases of all kinds. Special attention given to Female Diseases both acute and chronic, etc., etc.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

Prophitt's Liver Medicine,

Has the advantage of almost any other preparation of Medicine that acts upon the Liver. It is in the form of a Fluid Extract—ready for use at all times, day or night, and can be carried to any locality in America, winter or summer, as it will neither sour or freeze at any temperature that a human being can occupy with safety.

It is not too strong for children, or too weak for the most robust. There is no trouble about taking it, only to unstop

THE BOTTLE

and drink it whenever you may want it. It has gained a very high reputation in every locality it has had a fair and honorable chance to prove itself, at any point

IN AMERICA.

and it has been used to every State north of Maine, and is alike applicable to disorders of the

Liver and Digestive Powers

at all places and trial. Travelers, parties, North and South, carry it, and find the happy effects of it in all climates. The above named Medicine prepared only by

O. S. PROPHITT,
Corner Walton and Broad Streets,
feb16-dly Atlanta, Ga.

Important to Farmers and Planters.

MERRYMAN'S RAW-BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE FOR COTTON!

THIS Phosphate has proved itself to be the Cheapest, and fully equal to any in the Market. Unsurpassed by the highest-priced Guanos. Its adaptation to

COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, TOBACCO, GARDEN TRUCK, GRASSES, ETC.,

Has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. Finely ground and suitable for Drilling. Put up in bags of 167 lbs. each.

O. P. MERRYMAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Send to Agents for Circulars containing other testimonials from different sections of the State. For sale by ABBOTT & BRO., Atlanta, Ga.

NEAR JONESBORO, GA., Nov. 3, 1869.

Messrs. ABBOTT & BRO., Atlanta, Ga.—Sirs: In reply to your enquiry, as to the merits of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate, I take pleasure in stating that in my opinion there is no Fertilizer in use that is superior to it. I used it on my cotton, and am well pleased with it, and will use it more extensively another year. I do not hesitate to recommend it to all who want a good reliable Fertilizer.

Yours, truly, ELLISON RUSH.

EAST POINT, GA., Oct. 21, 1869.

Messrs. ABBOTT & BRO., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen—The two tons of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate, purchased of you last spring, I applied on my cotton and potatoes, with the most satisfactory results. Until this year, I have always used the Chesapeake Guano and Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, and I have no hesitancy in saying, after thorough tests, that Merryman's Raw-Bone Phosphate is fully equal, if not superior to either of the others.

Yours, truly, JOSEPH CALDWELL.

jan18-d2m

JOHN STEPHENS, Late with Glenn, Wright & Carr. JOHN H. FLYNN, Atlanta. LOUIS GHOLSTIN Atlanta.

STEPHENS, FLYNN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

IN GRAIN, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, LIQUORS, ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

LIME, GUANO, VIRGINIA LAND PLASTER & SALT

Forsyth Street—Near the Capitol—Atlanta, Ga.

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT:

10,000 BUSHELS Corn from Kentucky and Tennessee.
10,000 BUSHELS Oats, Black, White and Mixed.
1,000 BUSHELS Wheat, Red and White.
200,000 LBS. Prime Timothy Hay.
1,000 POUNDS Prime Feathers, (Live Geese.)
1,000 BARRELS of Flour, Various Grades in Sacks and Barrels.
1,000 TONS Guano—Wilson's Ammoniated Super-Phosphate.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY,

Corn Whisky, Virginia Apple Brandy, Bacon, Lard, Bulk Meats, Poultry, Eggs, Butter Apples, Oranges, etc., Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Portable Grates.

Our Consignments Come Direct from Producers and Manufacturers,

And will be sold low, as our instructions are to sell promptly. Dealers will find it to their interest to give us a trial

We are also prepared to receive and sell COTTON ON CONSIGNMENT, and MAKE ADVANCES on the same.

dec15-d6m STEPHENS, FLYNN & CO.

THE OAKLEY MILLS FERTILIZER COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Are largely engaged in the manufacture of

Pure Flour of Rawbone,

—AND—

PURE DISSOLVED BONE.

They are also preparing Dickson's Mixture from the Formula furnished them by Mr. Dickson himself, which they warrant and they invite the most scrutinizing analysis. Dickson's formula is no secret, but, as everybody knows, has been repeatedly published. Our principal business is the manufacture of

BONE FLOUR AND DISSOLVED BONE,

which we do better than anybody, but we put up Dickson's preparation for the convenience of parties wanting to buy of us, and if it is not as good or better than the best, we charge nothing for it. We will also prepare in accordance with any formula Planters may desire.

OFFICE, AT GLENN & WRIGHT'S WAREHOUSE.
J. F. NUTTING,
dec23-d3m Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD FERTILIZER.

DICKSON'S COMPOUND,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Dickson Fertilizer Company, Augusta, Ga.

$66 PER TON delivered on Board Cars—Guaranteed Pure, and Manufactured under the direction of Mr David Dickson, of Sparta, Ga. Upon the formula given us by him, no inferior or adulterating material used whatever. Other parties who make a so-called Dickson's Mixture or Dickson's Compound, are not authorized by Mr. Dickson to use his name in the sale of their manipulations. No other

DICKSON'S COMPOUND

is genuine, and upon the true formula, but our own. Persons in doubt, may easily refer to Mr. Dickson, whose address is Sparta, Ga. Look for the Brand on each bag of the Dickson Fertilizer Company, Augusta, Ga., and the Trade Mark of the Dickson Sweep.

J. A. SHIVERS, General Agent.
JAMES T. GARDINER, President. JAMES H. ALEXANDER, Superintendent.

Carroll & Ketchum, Agents,
dec23-d&w2m ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

MEADOR & BROTHERS,

Cigar Manufactory, is now prepared to offer to their Customers,

AND TO DEALERS IN GENERAL—WHOLESALE.

The Schedule of Our Brands:

PUROS Regalia Finas,
Puros Londres de Regalo,
Puros Conchas Finas,
Puros Operas,
Consuelo Regalia Fina, La Crema Regalia Fina,
Gate City Londres de Regalo, Bouquet Londres de Regalo,
City Puff Conchas Finas, Bouquet Conchas Finas,
Empire State Londres, La Maravitta Londres.

With becoming modesty, we place before the public, the finest Cigars made this side of the VUELTA DE ABAJO, known as our CONQUEST BRAND, which comprises the following Vitolas:

IMPERIALS IN BOXES OF 50.
CONCHITAS IN BOXES OF 100.
TRABUCOS IN BOXES OF 250.

AND THE FOLLOWING LIST OF STAPLE BRANDS:

Legal Tender Imperiales, La Daizara Trabucos,
El Trovador Regalias, El Trarador Regalias,
Flower of the South, Fine Regalia, Londres and Conchas,
El Amado, Fine Regalia, Londres and Conchas.

PARTAGAS.

Upmann, Millar; Integridad, Millar; La Quinta Esencia, Londres in boxes of 100 and 50; Jockey El Mariposa, La Pinta; La Oposicion; the Eagle Brand; Yara, the only Principe Cigar in the Market; Flor de Cuba; La Africana; La Carolina, the cheapest Cigar in the Market; La Bermuda, in boxes of 500 Cigars. The standing Brand, La Pratrana, known as our M B mark, consisting of Operas, Conchas, etc.

MEADOR & BROTHERS,

Tobacco Commission Merchants, Whitehall St., Atlanta.
jan16-d3m

CLAYTON HIGH SCHOOL,
JONESBORO, GEORGIA.

THE Spring session of this School will open on the second Monday in January, under the control of an able corps of teachers. Accessibility, health, thoroughness, and economy recommend this School to the public.

TUITION.—For primary class, six months $12; for intermediate class, six months, $15; for advanced class, six months, $20. Board $15 per month; Music $5 per month. For further particulars address the Principal, and send for circular.
nov25-d&w2m W. A. NELSON, Principal.

School Wanted!

A YOUNG Lady of experience, thoroughly qualified and well referred, desires a situation in a family of good position, to instruct privately, or will take charge of a School. For particulars, address
BOX H.,
jan20-d1w Marietta, Ga.

GRAPE VIN

20,000 TWO Y [illegible]

ANGELINE.

In the Congressional burrying-ground is a tomb-stone, on which is inscribed simply, "Angeline," and "other refuge have I none."

I.

"Other refuge have I none;"
Carve ye this on my head-stone,
This, and my poor name alone,
Angeline—plain Angeline;
And I ask no text divine
To illustrate life of mine;
Neither gloss death's truth nor garble,
Simply on the milk-white marble
Write—and should some lone bird warble
The same sadness, in the gray
Of the glamoured eve, I pray
That ye drive it not away,
But permit its music moan
Utterance for the dumb cold stone—
"Other refuge have I none!"

II.

"Angeline!" No other name,
Adjunct, antecedent, fame,
Style nor title, do I claim:
Maid nor matron, widow, bride,
Of what lineage, how allied,
Tell not to my shame or pride,
Green the branch or gray mossed,
It must fall; white death, a ghost,
Comes in spring and autumn frost:
Give no date for either fate;
God's design is consummate,
Die we early, die we late,
So of me be nothing shown,
Save that here, where I lie alone,
"Other refuge have I none!"

Governor Bullock, The Republican Disintegrator.

That the Governor has played his personal game too openly is patent. In the wanton disregard of every legal trammel he has shown his hand so plainly, that no one can mistake.

The Nashville Union and American thus comments on the Georgia situation, showing how impartial contemporary judgment leans:

There are indications from Washington that the Radicals in Congress are getting more in the Georgia matter than they bargained for. Their purpose was to so reconstruct the State as to give the Radicals complete control of the patronage and offices of the State, but they did not suppose that their act was the entering wedge to a complete disruption of the party, through the ambitious designs of Governor Bullock, intent upon his own personal aggrandizement.

Foreign Theatricals.

Pantomime flourishes in London.

Adelina Patti is in St. Petersburg.

Madam Volpim is at Moscow.

Verdi winters in Genoa.

Beethooven walks incessantly.

The Jacils are at Leipsic.

Dresden has a new theater.

Opera Bouffe and comedy reign in Paris.

The Mathews had a grand dinner in London before their departure for Australia.

Mario sings at Convent Garden this season.

Wieniaroski, the violinist, is at St. Petersburg.

Prince Poniatowski is preparing an opera, Perre de Medicis.

The 230th anniversary of Racine's birth has been celebrated.

The Troppman murder has been dramatized.

John W. Geary was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg. He made a lengthy address. There was a grand procession of the military, the fire companies, etc. Because a black regiment was allowed in the line all the fire companies left, except two from Philadelphia.

WHO DID IT?—Terry endorsed the appointment of Harris. Terry appointed the Military Commission. Terry's friends say he was acting under orders. Grant denies that he gave the order. Sherman denies that he did. Who gave it?—[Col. Sun.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

☞ GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	7.00 A. M.
Leave Atlanta	5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.39 P. M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.45 P. M.
Leave Atlanta	5.40 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta	5.30 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A. M.

Passengers for Milledgeville, Washington and Athens, Ga., must take Day Passenger Train from Augusta and Atlanta.

Passengers for West Point, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans, must leave Augusta on Night Passenger train to make close connections.

Passengers for Nashville, Corinth, Grand Junction, Memphis, Louisville and St. Louis can take either train and make connections.

Through Tickets, and Baggage checked through to the above places.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Passenger Trains. No change of cars on Night Passenger and Mail Trains between Augusta and West Point.

S. K. JOHNSON, Assistant Supt.
Georgia Railroad, Augusta, April 9, 1869.

☞ WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD—E. HULBERT, Superintendent; E. B. WALKER, Master of Transportion.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	5 50 P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 10 A M
Leaves Chattanooga	5 50 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	8 15 A M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 45 P M
Leaves Chattanooga	4 40 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 P M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Atlanta	4 15 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	11 0 0 A M

☞ ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:30 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point	3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10:00 A. M.

☞ MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta; H. W. BRONSON, Master Transportation.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.55 A M
Arrive at Macon	1.40 P M
Leave Macon	7.55 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	2.10 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.18 P M
Arrive at Macon	3.23 A M
Leave Macon	8.50 P M
Arrive in Atlanta	4.47 A M

☞ POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	7 o'clock, A M
Close at	7 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M

J. L. DUNNING, P. M.

☞ ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays, from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: JAMES L. DUNNING, Postmaster; JAMES DUNNING, Jr., Assistant Postmaster and Mailing Clerk; E. A. McLAUGHLIN, Money Order Clerk; H. C. HOLCOMBE, Register Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; J. F. WOODWARD, Gents' Delivery; R. J. ASHFORD, Ladies' Delivery; ROBERT JOHNSON, Clerk's Assistant.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se
Washington, D. C.	3.45 A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 P. M.
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45	6.30 P. M. 5 P. M. 6 A. M.
Augusta, Ga.	6.30 P. M.	5 P. M.
Charleston	7.45 A. M. 6.30 P. M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.30 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	3.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Newnan to Franklin—semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Lagrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

Lagrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to [illegible]—Weekly—Saturdays.

A New Discovery!

PHALON'S "VITALIA;"

or,

Salvation for the Hair.

CLEAR AS WATER!
WITHOUT SEDIMENT!!
OPEN TO THE LIGHT!!!

For Restoring to Gray Hair its Original Color.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the hair coloring preparations heretofore used. It is limpid, sweet smelling, precipitates no muddy or slimy matter, requires no shaking, imparts no stain to the skin. Hold it to the light and it is clear and cloudless. It leaves no mark on the scalp; yet it reproduces in gray hair the natural color that time or sickness may have bleached out of it.

☞ Phalon's Vitalia ☜

is for one sole purpose, that of reproducing, with absolute certainty, the natural color of the hair. It is not intended as a daily dressing, nor for removing scurf or dandruff; nor for curing baldness; nor for stimulating the growth of the hair.—These objects may be accomplished after the color has been fixed with the Vitalia, by Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator.

THE VITALIA is a harmless and unequaled preparation for the reproduction of the original hue of gray hair, and nothing else. This is accomplished in from two to ten applications according to the depth of shade required. Sold by all druggists.

TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

Cures disease of the Liver and Stomach

Tutt's Expectorant,

A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight

The great Alterative and Blood Purifier.

Tutt's Improved Hair Dye,

Warranted the best dye in use.

These valuable preparations are for sale by all Druggists in Atlanta. june30-d1y

---

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

The New Route South.

THE evening Trains of the Macon and Western R. R. leaving Atlanta at 7:18, connects at Macon with THROUGH PASSENGER of Macon and Brunswick Railroad, which leaves Macon 8:30 A. M., arriving at Brunswick 8:20, P. M. RETURNING, leaves Brunswick, 8:00 A. M., arrives in Macon 7:50 P. M., and Atlanta 4 41 A. M. The system of connections by Passenger Trains with Atlantic and Gulf Road at No. 6, (Jesup), is complete, meeting the trains of the latter road going west to Thomasville, Bainbridge, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and all points in Florida. Also, the trains going East to Savannah. The Passengers of South bound train dine with Gen Ira R. Foster, at No. 13 Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

Atlanta to	Brunswick	$13 00
" "	Savannah	12 50
" "	Jacksonville	16 50
" "	Tallahassee	21 50
" "	Bainbridge	20 30
" "	New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore	27 50

Through Tickets on Sale at General Ticket Office, Atlanta, and all terminal Stations North, East and West.

WM. A. FULLER,
General Ticket Agent,
M. and W., and M. and B. Railroads.
Atlanta, January 9, 1870—d2w

J. J. WILLIAMS, Atlanta, Ga. | ANDERSON & RHAE, London, Tenn.

J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.,

GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,

—AND—

PORK PACKERS,

Warehouse of Glenn & Wright,

Atlanta, - - Georgia.

HAVING leased a part of the Commodious Warehouse of Glenn & Wright, and otherwise increased our facilities, we beg to renew the tender of our services. We have now in store, which we OFFER TO THE TRADE a large stock of CORN, OATS, RYE, WHEAT, HAY, BARLEY, BACON, LARD, etc. Also, a choice lot of

BULK SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS,

of our own Packing. And LEAF LARD put up expressly for family use, in tin cans.

jan11-d2w J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued by the Honorable Lawson Black, Register in Bankruptcy in the U. S. Court for the Northern District of Georgia, will be sold, on the premises, free from all incumbrance, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1870, commencing at 11 o'clock, the one-seventh undivided interest of the estate of Mary F. Durand, bankrupt, in the following property in the city of Atlanta, in said District, to-wit:

The one-seventh interest in the brick store houses and lots fronting, altogether, 82 feet on the west side of Whitehall street, and extending back 112 feet, in ward 1, block 23. Also, one-seventh interest in city lot No. 34, corner of Frazier and Jones streets, containing one and one-fourth acre. Also, one-seventh undivided interest in lot No. 5, in subdivision of lot No. 1, block 53. Also, the personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt. Terms cash.

NOAH R. FOWLER,
jan5-d1aw3w. Assignee.

CLARK'S "O.N.T." Spool Cotton

IS THE BEST FOR

HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.

FOR SALE BY ALL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRY GOODS DEALERS.

dec15-deod2m

NEW CASH

CARRIAGE HARDWARE HOUSE,

157 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

THE undersigned will open, February first, a complete assortment of Carriage Hardware, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Wood Stock and Carriage Goods of every description. Orders and personal inspection invited.

N. D. HUNTER & CO.,
Jan19-3aw6t Louisville, Ky.

A. ERGENZINGER.

UPHOLSTERER & DEALER
—IN—
FURNITURE,
AND MANUFACTURER OF BEDDING.

Railroads.

Winter Arrangement!

—:o:—

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

—:o:—

THE OLD RELIABLE PASSENGER ROUTE

TO ALL

Northern, Eastern and Western Cities,

Carrying Great Southern Express.

—:o:—

The Only Route from Atlanta

RUNNING A

Double Daily Through Train,

Preventing a possibility of twenty-four (24) hours delay, incident to lines having but one Daily Train.

—:o:—

The United States Mail

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND NEW YORK

Is Carried Exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Through Passenger Trains Leave Atlanta

8:15 A. M.--5:50 P. M.

Making close connection at Kingston for

Rome, Selma, Meridian and New Orleans.

At Chattanooga, with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad for all points

NORTH AND EAST VIA LYNCHBURG.

The Memphis and Charleston, for

Canton, Memphis and New Orleans,

AND POINTS WEST.

The Nashville and Chattanooga, for

Nashville and all Points North, East and West via Louisville.

—:o:—

Passengers have choice of

TWENTY-SIX DIFFERENT ROUTES

FROM

Atlanta to New York.

—:o:—

PULLMAN'S TRAVELING PALACES

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

The Best Eating Houses in the Country.

—:o:—

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

—:o:—

Finely Finished Cars well Heated and Ventilated.

—:o:—

QUICK TIME AND SURE CONNECTIONS.

—:o:—

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices for all Points Reached by this Line.

—:o:—

FARE SAME AS BY OTHER ROUTES.

—:o:—

Baggage Checked Through

—:o:—

☞ We do not advertise our Conductors. Their department and attention do that.

B. W. WRENN. Gen. Ticket Agent.
A. L. HARRIS, Master Transportation.
FOSTER BLODGETT, Superintendent,
nov28-d3m

THE

GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN

West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N.C.

Quick Time and Sure Connection

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus,
and Atlanta,
TO
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia,
and New York.
BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

ON

All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta

BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

Through Tickets on Sale at

Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

J. A. ROBERT,

66

HAVING lately removed into Thrasher's new building, just opposite my former location, the public will do well to take

KNOWLEDGE

That, with a much more convenient house than before, I will be better able to serve them than ever. It

IS

Generally conceded and universally known that my system of business enables me to sell Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings at a much lower price than our credit merchants can afford, thus giving the people the

POWER

To clothe their feet decently at a small expense. Do not fail to call at

I. T. BANKS',

nov16-[se:18] No. 66 Whitehall street.

FEMALE REGULATOR.

Dr. J. Bradfield's
Female Regulator.
Woman's Best Friend.

A thousand Women testify.

The Medical Faculty use it.

A certain cure for
WHITES, SUPPRESSED MENSES,
and other diseases peculiar to Women.

Prepared and Sold by
L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Druggist,
ATLANTA,
Ga.

FEMALE REGULATOR,
$1.50 per Bot.

SUCCESS

UNPRECEDENTED!

Atlanta Department

SOUTHERN LIFE

Insurance Company.

Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't.

Progress	UNEQUALLED by any Southern Company.
Over One Million Dollars	of Insurance applied for monthly.
Secure.	Its ratio of Assets to Liabilities scarcely excelled.
Economy.	Strict economy in management is its prominent feature.
Expenses.	Only about one half that of similar organizations of same age.
Popular.	Its very rapid increase of business is proof.
Careful	Selection of Risks is proven by extraordinary light losses.
Assets	Over $600,000 00, and very rapidly increasing.
Policy-holders	now number nearly 4,500.

All desirous of insuring are invited to examine our claims.

Active and Experienced Agents Wanted.

dec dtf W. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS.

HILL & KETCHAM,

257 Canal Street, New York.

INVITE the attention of the Southern trade to their complete assortment of

STRAWGOODS,

and all articles in the Millinery line, consisting of Straw, Silk and Velvet Hats, Sundowns, Straw Cords and Tassels, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings of all kinds, Bonnet and Hat Frames, etc.

Special attention is given to a line of Trimmed Goods, for country trade. Orders filled with great care. A trial of styles and prices is solicited.

HILL & KETCHAM,
257 Canal Street,
Between Broadway and Bailey' Hotel.
nov23-d1y

Terhune & Thomas,

Commission Merchants in

LIVE STOCK

SLAUGHTERERS and Packers—wholesale and retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc. Constantly on hand,

Sausages, Corned and Spiced Beef.

Also, a large quantity of Choice Lard, prepared by ourselves for the trade and family use. We beg leave to inform the public, that we have just completed our very extensive arrangements for Slaughtering and Packing Hogs, and would call the attention of parties interested, to the very superior Market which Atlanta affords for short Meats or Boxes. We would also suggest to merchants, the advantage of slaughtering and packing their own Bulk Meats in the city. We are able to slaughter and deliver from three to five hundred Hogs a day. Direct letters to P. O. Box 51, Atlanta, Ga. nov13-d3m

---

O. L. SMITH. | E. T. STURGEON. | R. R. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

Louisville, Kentucky,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and other Products. Consignments solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market.

Reference—Adair & Bro. nov23-d6m

Bear Creek Hack Line!

WE have established a Hack Line from Bear Creek to McDonough, for the convenience of passengers. We will also, have hacks to run to [illegible] convenient for the accommodation of the [illegible]

STILWELL & DAVIES.

THE WORLD'S WONDER

DR. ABBETT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

—OR—

LIVER MEDICINE

A SAFE and certain cure for all kinds of Liver Complaints, and all diseases and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as

Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Sourness of the Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Lowliness of Spirits, Colic,
Costiveness, Fever, Ague,
Billious Fever, Dropsy and Jaundice.

These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless; but their efficacy is too permanently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations. The wise will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALA.

DR. L. B. ABBETT—I do hereby certify that your Liver Medicine, has cured my wife of the Sick Headache, and I would recommend it to all who are suffering with it. She was afflicted all her life—at least thirty-five years. Has no symptoms now. JAMES B. JONES.

RANDOLPH CO., ALA., JAN. 8, 1869.

DR. L. B. ABBETT—I take pleasure in saying to you, that my wife has been afflicted for twelve years, and after taking a few portions of your Liver Medicine, was restored to her wonted health, and remains so, with very little symptom of the Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint.

JOEL FOWLER.

For sale by all the Druggists in Atlanta, and by Druggists everywhere.

CRAWFORD & WALKER, Prop'rs,
nov21-d1y West Point, Ga.

CORN!

PROLIFIC CORN!

I have a species of Corn which I obtained from a man in Virginia some two years ago. This man and his Corn have been denounced as humbugs. I am not able to say whether the seed I obtained is the "Egyptain Corn" or not, but I do know from having grown it twice, that it is by far the most valuable species of Corn ever planted in this country. I am well satisfied that two crops of this Corn can be produced in the same year in this climate, and I know that on the same land, with the same seasons and culture, it will yield three times as much as any other kind of corn of which I have any knowledge. I have planted it for two years, and have realized large crops, literally without rain. In this exceedingly dry year, if all the farmers of Bartow County had planted this corn, we would have been worth a million of dollars more than we are, and the people would have rejoiced in abundance of bread. I have some of this Corn for sale, and will dispose of it to those who wish to purchase at $6 a peck, delivered to the Railroad Agent at Kingston, Ga.

This Corn can be grown and gathered in this climate by the 15th of August, which gives far more ample time to prepare for and sow wheat, or other small grain on the same land. All orders to receive attention must be accompanied with the money, prepaid. I do not wish to sell less than one peck to any one order. Address me at Kingston, Ga.

J. C. ROPER,
Sept. 28, 1869. Kingston, Ga.

We the undersigned citizens of Bartow county, do certify, that we visited the plantation of J. C. Roper about the 1st of August, 1869, and examined his field planted in the kind of Corn mentioned and described in his foregoing statement, and said field looked fresh and luxuriant, whilst the fields around and adjacent, seemed literally burned up with the drought. We are satisfied that Capt. Roper's statement about the Corn is true, and the undersigned, Lewis Tumlin, has already secured from him, seed to plant a large part of his crop the coming year. We counted twenty-three ears of corn produced from three grains this dry year. In our judgment, it is by far the most valuable Corn ever introduced into this country.

L. TUMLIN,
Cartersville, Ga.
MARK A. HARDIN,
Sept. 28, 1869. Kingston, Ga.

Capt. J. C. Roper, of Kingston, Ga., gave me a few ears of Corn, which I planted on a piece of gray upland. The land was very well prepared, and pretty well matured, and the Corn planted the 7th day of April, 1869. I know, that from the time the Corn was waist high, until it was well glazed in the grain, there never was a "season" of rain upon it, and yet was green and fresh until maturity, and did not seem to suffer from drought. The yield was extraordinary and the Corn attracted the attention of almost every passer by. I am no farmer, and had of course but a small plat of ground planted in this Corn, but if my judgment is worth anything, I can say, that if I had planted this Corn altogether, I would have made, in this dry year, three or four times as much Corn as I did.

GEO. N. LESTER,

☞ When the supply is exhausted, this advertisement will be withdrawn.

oct1-dtf

NO EXCUSE FOR IDLENESS—$100 to $250 PER MONTH made by Minister, Teachers, intelligent Young Men, Ladies, Farmers' Sons, etc. by selling our NEW IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. It makes the elastic lock stitch and will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $20. Fully warranted for three years. For simplicity and durability it has no equal. Experienced agents are greatly desired. TRAVELING AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. For Circulars and terms to agents, address SECOMB & CO., Box 111, West Point, Ga. dec15-d3m

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DR. RICHAU'S

GOLDEN REMEDIES,

ASK for no other, take no other, and you will save time, health and money.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1 cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous or Skin Eruptions, Copper Colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, etc; is the greatest Renovator, Alterative and Blood Purifier known, removes all diseases from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2 cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, whether from mercury or other causes; gives immediate relief in all cases. No dieting necessary. I have thousands of Certificates proving the miraculous cures effected by these Remedies. Price of either, No. 1 or No. 2, $5.00 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.00.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a safe, speedy, pleasant and radical cure, for all Urinary Derangements, accompanied with full directions. Price $3.00 per bottle.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young; imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price, $5.00 per bottle or two bottles for $9.00.

On receipt of price, these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address

DR. D. B. RICHARDS,
No. 228 Varick St., New York.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Circulars sent. july4-d1y

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FOR RENT!

A DESIRABLE residence, in a good neighborhood, with Furniture, if desired. For further [illegible] at this Office. dec25-dtf

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CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

GUANO! GUANO! GUANO! GU

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

READ
JUDGE
SIMEON
SMITH'S
Certificate
Showing result
OF HIS EXPERIMENTS
With This
WONDERFUL
Guano.
PRICE
$72 50
PER TON.

GUA
RICH
Phosp
GUA
WORL
PRI
$62
Per

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES

The Fertilizer that Col. B. G. Locket made 25,296 Pounds of Seed Cotton with

PRICE $78.00 PER TON.

Russell Coe's Ammoniated Bone Super-phosphate, Unexcelled,
Andrew Coe's Phosphate,
Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate,
Baugh's Super-Phosphate,
Magic Fertilizer, Very Rich,
Dickson's Compound.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Land Plaster, Salt Dissolved Bones, Whann's Raw Bone, Soluble Pacific, Bone Dust, & son's Cotton Seed, etc. Garden Field and Flower Seeds in endless Variety. Osage Orange ple Seed, Early Rose Potatoes, Early Goodrich, Pink Eye, etc. Order any kind of Seed from the Famous Norway Oats to the tiny Water Cress.

Agricultural Implements

Of all sorts, including Murfee Subsoil Plows, Watt & Knight's great Turn Plows, Dow Planter, etc. Horsford's Bread Preparation. The best Yeast Powder in the World. Guano soon, before you go to plowing.

MARK W. JOHN
jan7-dtf Guano Merchant, Broad Street, Atlanta

LAMP

OILS.

JOHN T. HAGAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
PETRO OIL,
AND
KEROSENE OIL.
Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

LAMP

GOODS

Separate from my Oil business, I keep a first-class stock of

PLAIN AND FANCY GROCERIES

Especially adapted to the RETAIL CITY TRADE. I have just received the following:

Pearl Hominy,	2,000 lbs. Candy—assorted,	Raisins, Figs, Currants,
Pearl Grits,	Citron, Canned Fruits, Dates,	Cranberries, Pickles,
Buckwheat Flour,	20 kinds Crackers—fresh,	Sour Crout, Sardines,
Hams—new sugar-cured,	Lobsters, Oysters, Salmon,	Bologna Sausage,
Breakfast Bacon,	Oranges, Lemons,	Apples in quantity,
Dried Beef, Fresh Mullet,	Dressed Poultry,	Java Coffee
	Pickled Pigs Feet, etc., etc.	

A fine lot of WHISKIES, WINES and SWEET JERSEY CIDER on hand. would find it to their advantage to get their Lamp Oils and Lamp Goods of me.

☞ My OIL WAGON will start soon, when the citizens may have the best PETRO OIL delivered at their doors, without extra charge.

No Oil kept in Grocery Department.

dec12-d6m JOHN T. HAGAN,
Sign

1869. FALL STOCK.

M. C. & J. F. KISER,

WHITEHALL STREET,

Offer to the Trade the Celebrated Velocipede

DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACA

THIRTY-TWO INCHES WIDE—SURPASSING ALL O

WE also offer to the trade a large Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Ready-Made Clothing. Having bought early at rates much lower than the present, we will offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS

To meet the increased demand, we have, in addition to our Sale Room on the first floor, second floor above, exclusively for the Wholesale Trade. This room is large and lighted and ventilated. Buyers are respectfully requested to inspect Our Stock, full satisfaction. Wholesale Department Upstairs.

sep26-dtf M. C. & J. F. K

THE

WILLINGHAM FERTILIZER

FOR

COTTON, CO WHEAT

THIS STANDARD MANURE, named after a well known practical Planter of South Carolina, combines in a concentrated form all the fertilizing elements production of COTTON, CORN and WHEAT, and by its use is certain to increase but to improve the quality of the products. It is made with a special view to the soils of the South, and can be relied upon as to excellence of material, containing sary substances, the great cost of which have heretofore precluded their being It can be depended on as uniform, always reliable, and productive of good crops.

ALBANY, GA.,

Having a full knowledge of the composition and process of manufacture of the Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Rice Fertilizer," I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be liable fertilizer, one of the best in use, and most particularly adapted to the soil of South Carolina.

THOMAS H. WILL

Price per ton, 2000 lbs. Price per ton, 2000 lbs. 1st, on approved city

B. L. WILLINGHA

General Supervising Agents for South Carolina, Georgia & Al

PHILLIPS & MYERS,

Manufacturers and General Agents, Savannah,

W. M. & R. J. LOWRY, AGENT
nov20—d6m Atlanta, Geor

"Direct Trade with Europe."

J. H. ASHBRIDGE, of New Orleans.
J. S. HUTTON, of Macon, Georgia.

J. H. ASHBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL
PURCHASING AGENTS
LIVERPOOL.

ASHBRIDGE, SMITH & CO., NEW ORLEANS.

Consignments Solicited. Particular attention given to the sale of Southern Lands to European Capitalists and intending Immigrants. Orders for Foreign Goods executed on best Possible Terms. mar1-d1y

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ASSOCIATE CAPITAL WANTED.

THE undersigned, for many years proprietor of the

Thomaston Factory,

located near Thomaston, Upson county, Ga., which property was destroyed by the Federal troops in the spring of 1865, is desirous of improving said water power, and wishes to form a connection with some one or more parties to raise a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, to be invested at said place. The property is not offered for sale, but will be put in at a low valuation, and an additional interest retained, amounting in all to twenty-five thousand dollars. There are two privileges of water power, either of which capable of operating five or six thousand spindles and two hundred looms. There is on the place, ready for use, an elegant mansion, which cost $5,000 before the war, and other residences for fifteen families of operatives; also, a dam and stone canal at the upper power, the latter needing repairs; also, an inexhaustible supply of excellent granite. The location is of easy access and as healthy as the mountains.

Address: DR. C. ROGERS,
jan12-d1m Thomaston, Ga.

HENRY BANKS. HENRY

Henry Banks &

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES, LEAT

SHOEMAKERS' TOOL

LASTS, PEGS, CALF-SKINS,

No. 6, Cherokee Block

PEACHTREE STREET, ATLA

jan8-d6m